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MODERN TIMES

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VOL. II NO. 3 — New Haven — JUNE 1-14, 1971

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Community Backs Strike

Yale Called 'Liabiliy' By Local Leaders

by Harry Henderson
Modern Times Staff

Dozens of community leaders have signed a petition supporting the Yale strikers' principal demands and condemning "Yale's insensitivity to the community's needs." The petition was released at a press conference on Friday, May 21.

Vincent Sirabella, Business Manager of the striking union, Local 35, Federation of University Employees, expressed "the deep appreciation of our members for this support from these community leaders. Especially in the inner-city neighborhoods," Sirabella said, "grassroots activists know the severe problems of the working poor."

The petition of the community leaders says, in part, "Yale as a virtually tax-free institution, has been a liability to the black, white and Puerto Rican people in our communities for years...It is time that Yale turned its great wealth to helping the people in the community on whom Yale depends.'

Among the signers were the presidents and/or executive directors of most of the city's neighborhood corporations, including William Gray and Charles L. Valentine, Jr., of Dixwell; Charles Sabatino and Frank R. Annunziato of Fair Haven; Roger Everson of the Hill; Herbert Johnston of Dwight; Ronald W. Augustine of West Rock. Also Elbert Huckaby of United Newhallville Organization; and Pura Velez and Marcos Ocasio of the Junta for Progressive Action. The signers also included many leaders from community, church, and labor groups, listed below.

Yale students at May 14 strike support demonstration try to speak to members of Yale corporation—but their windows and ears are closed. (MT photo by Kay/Frankel.)

Spirits Still High

Meanwhile, the strike is hitting home. The University shut down all but one dining hall at the beginning of the strike, and later shut down the Pierson-Sage power plant when a worker-student barricade prevented oil deliveries. At the end of the third week, Yale had to stop supplying hot water to the dormitories (there had been no heat for some time) in an effort to conserve oil at the Ashmun Street power plant, where Local 35 members and students have been maintaining an around-the-clock picket to discourage oil deliveries.

The hardship faced by the striking workers is much more severe. It has been reported that more than half of the membership of the union has already been forced to apply for welfare benefits.

At the press conference, Vincent Sirabella referred to the University's apparent strategy of wearing down the the strikers, many of whom have no financial reserves. "Seventy-five percent of our members earn less than $5000 a year."

With that income, Sirabella went on, it is impossible to keep a big bank account. The sacrifices the workers are making "are hurting, and hurting very much."

"The University has relied on that tradition, of relying on the suffering of the workers to break the strike, of waiting for the workers to crack." Despite the sacrifices the workers are making, said Sirabella, "the spirit of the workers is still high."

See COMMUNITY BACKS STRIKE, page 10

PANTHERS FREE

Charges Dropped after Two Years in Prison

by Jan Von Flatern

After spending long prison terms as if convicted criminals, Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale have been set free with all charges dropped.

There were 24 hours of suspense after Judge Mulvey declared a hung jury. It appeared that the ordeal of one of the longest trials in the history of Connecticut would be repeated. After the jury of 7 whites and 5 blacks had termed themselves "hopelessly deadlocked" in the case of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, the case was turned back to the judge.

Judge Harold Mulvey did some thinking during those 24 hours and decided what Panthers and their supporters had known for some time—that it would take "superhuman efforts" to select a fair and impartial jury for a retrial. He dismissed the charges on Tuesday May 25—two years and three days after Ericka Huggins was arrested.

A mistrial was declared by a weary judge when the jury *sent their third message to him that they could not reach a unanimous agreement on any of the charges on either defendent. It was later learned that the final count was eleven to one for acquittal on all charges.*

Acquittal Agreement

About an hour and three quarters after the jury began deliberations, they reached an agreement to acquit Seale. However, during the long deliberations on Huggin's case one juror – a white woman – changed her mind. So they argued for six days while the defendents and their friends all over the world waited and speculated.

When the mistrial was announced, Monday, May 24, disbelief was the general reaction. It had taken four months to select this jury – the longest time in American history. Where would another jury be found? And why pretend that justice was possible for these two when the *facts* of their case had received wide publicity for two solid years.

See PANTHERS FREE page 12

Ericka Huggins, Mike Green and friends on the New Haven Green minutes after Ericka's release on Tuesday, May 25, 1971. (MT photo by Phil Simon.)

Rally Zooms in on Air Base

by John Ratliff
Member of New Haven Vietnam Veterans Against the War

On Saturday, May 15, Armed Forces Day Weekend, over 500 antiwar activists from Connecticut and western Massachusetts gathered outside Westover Air Force Base, near Springfield, Massachusetts. We were expressing solidarity with airmen on the base who are opposed to the war in Indochina.

The day was so successful that a group of airmen are now forming an organization on base to struggle for GI rights and against the war in Indochina.

We leafleted the two main entrances of the base and the assembled for a rally at the Industrial Gate. There were speakers representing five organizations: Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars in Boston, University of Massachusetts Vets for Peace, GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, GI Press Service, and Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). A local minister also addressed the crowd.

The sizeable contingent of veterans at the demonstration then entered the base individually or in small groups. Once on the base, it became evident what the brass on the base were most afraid of. All of the roads which led to the enlisted men's barracks were blocked off and guarded. Once we got to the exhibition area and began talking to the men on duty or to the guards at the roadblocks we could understand the brass's concern. Almost to a man, the airmen were sympathetic and willing to express their solidarity.

Each was invited to a picnic held after the day's antiwar activities at Mount Holyoke College. About 30 GI's attended and talked with veterans of Vietnam and of GI organizing. At a follow-up meeting on Tuesday, May 18, more than 25 airmen started a group and are looking for a suitable location for a coffeehouse.

At the same time the picnic was in progress, black GI's conducted a cookout in commemoration of Malcolm X. We veterans gave our support to the on-base cookout, and black servicemen spread the word on base about the picnic off-base to their white brothers.

Brass Retaliates

Before the demonstration the base commander had refused a request by the planning committee to distribute the Bill of Rights on base. The refusal itself violated Air Force Regulations by giving no reason for the rejection. The regulations allow such refusals only if the material to be handed out is considered treasonous or obscene. On the day of the demonstration itself, those airmen who had previously worked with the planning committee were given extra duty and one, singled out as a "ringleader," was marked for demotion.

It is particularly important that all this should have occurred at Westover, a major B-52 bomber base, because of the role which B-52's play in Indochina, especially in the bombing of civilian targets in Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Large contingents of the B-52 force stationed at Westover are sent to Indochina for three months temporary duty on a rotational basis, so that at any given moment many of the murderous planes in service in Asia are on loan from Westover and are manned by people from the Westover base.

The events of May 15 and after were planned and sponsored by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition, Connecticut VVAW, Mount Holyoke Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), Springfield Peace Treaty, University of Massachusetts SMC, University of Massachusetts Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, and several independent antiwar activists both on and off the base.

State Anti-War Meeting June 12

A statewide antiwar conference will be held Saturday June 12 at the Powder Ridge Ski Area in Middlefield. The conference is sponsored by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) and other peace groups throughout the state.

The Conference will be open to all individuals and groups. The schedule for the conference follows:
9:30 a.m. – registration (no fee)
10:30-noon – workshops
noon-1:00 – lunch (bring own food)
1:00-3:00 – main speakers, including a Vietnam veteran
3:15-4:45 – workshops
5:00-6:00 – final assembly and workshop reports
7:00-... – entertainment

Silent Vigil Continues as War Reminder

Members of the silent vigil on the Green for peace in Vietnam. The vigil has been in existence since 1965. It takes place from 12:30 to 1:30 every Wednesday. (MT photo by V. Blaisdell.)

by April Reiss

Every Wednesday afternoon, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., on Church Street at the corner of the New Haven Green, there is a silent vigil for peace in Vietnam. Its purpose is to remind people of the war in Vietnam and to continue the reminder until the war ends. Participants wear signs bearing antiwar slogans like, "Stop Adding to the Death." and "Stop the War, Stop the Killing."

The vigil was begun in the fall of 1965 by a group of people from the Yale Divinity School. The group included William Sloane Coffin, Chaplain of Yale University, Rev. Bainton, Prof. Emeritus of Ecclesiastical History at Yale, Bill Morico, now a union organizer of Local 1199, historian Staughton Lynd, members of the New Haven community, and Yale students.

There were about 75 participants in the vigil for the first few Wednesdays. Now, five and a half years later, the number has dwindled to a handful of regular protesters.

Two of the Faithful

Two of the most faithful are Sally Curtiss and Margaret Casanova. They have each been protesting steadily for the past two years, and they plan to stop only when the war is stopped.

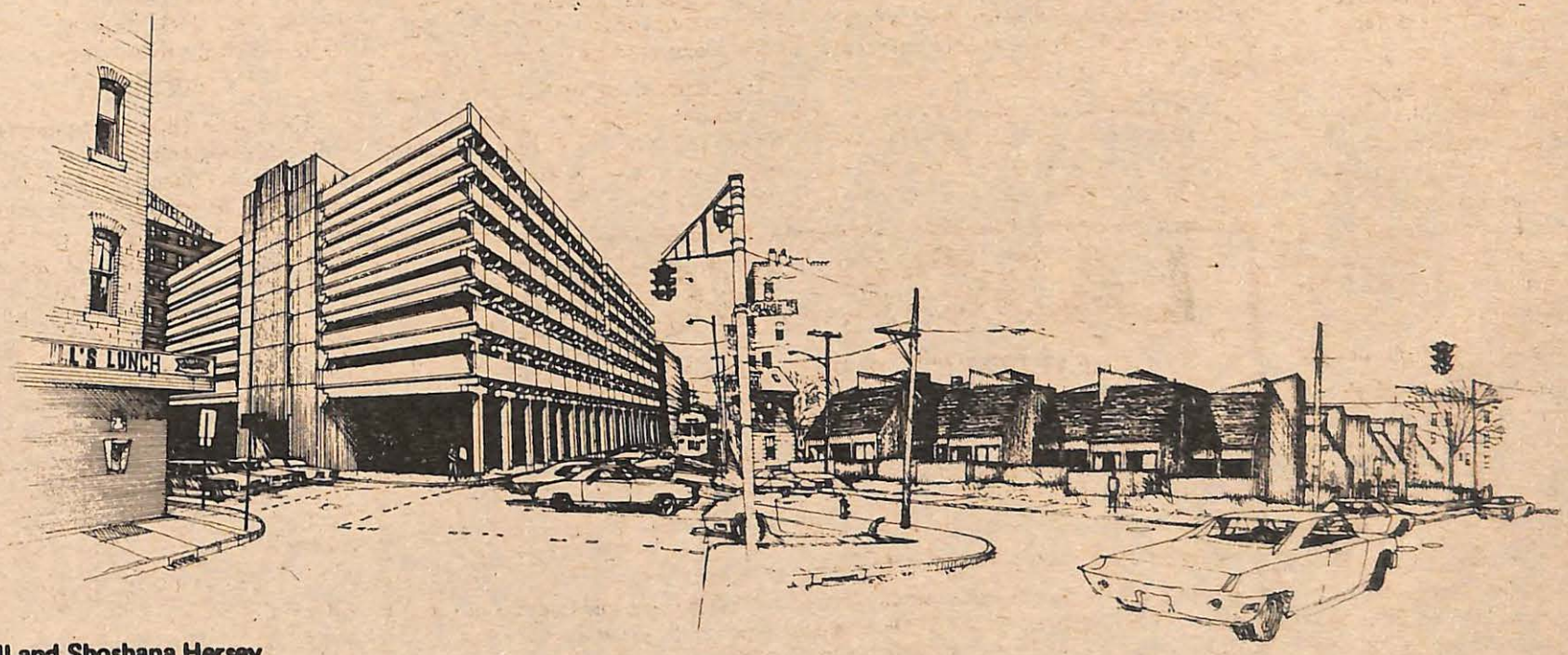
Curtiss, who works at the Yale Coop Book Department and lives in Guilford, says that this type of protest is not unique to New Haven. Similar "vigils" go on all across the country. She said that as of 1967 there were "120 vigils in places such as San Jose, Cal., Sharon, Conn., Boston, Philadelphia, and Dubuque, Iowa." On a recent trip West, she stopped in Dubuque to speak to the local protesters. She said their aim is the same as that of the New Haven group, "to continue to protest until the killing stops."

Casanova, a Hamden resident, is an active protester against the war in other areas in addition to the Wednesday vigil. She is a persistent letter writer to both newspapers and public officials. She speaks out against the war on the WELI Radio show, R.S.V.P. In addition, she has picketed various war-related sites. She feels people should not overlook any possible avenue to demonstrate their opposition to the war.

Most of the reactions people have to the Wednesday vigil are favorable. Many people smile or raise a clenched fist to show their support. During cold winter days, people have brought coffee and doughnuts. A very few people have yelled things like, "Why don't you go to Russia?" but these have been the exceptions to the generally warm response of the public to the vigil.

"We would like to see the number of protestors swell in proportion to the number of people who are against the war," Casanova said. "We urge anybody who feels that the war is wrong, to come join us on Wednesday afternoons."

The Urban Seen: The Housing Fraud- Cars or People



by Bill and Shoshana Hersey

The values that dominate New Haven development these days are such that, in effect, we've put the cars in the house and the people in the garage. It's not exactly home, and isn't home what the city is supposed to be for thousands of families? On the left is the New Haven Parking Authority's latest lure to downtown shoppers, an eight story concrete mausoleum at Crown and College Streets, for 750 cars with a precast structural "skeleton" by a Westinghouse subsidiary. On the right are the Goffe Street "Towne Houses," simple wooden sheds looking oddly impermanent in comparison. Word has it that Yale is purchasing the lot on the other side of the Telephone Company building for another parking garage.

Next issue: Those Invisible Plazas – This Is Redevelopment?

Bus Drivers Fight for Free Public Transit

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) which represents Connecticut Bus drivers, is leading a fight for publicly owned and operated mass transit.

The Connecticut Bus Co. has recently proposed completely cutting Sunday and holiday service and limiting Saturday evening bus trips. The ATU expects more cuts in service and higher fares when their contract comes up next September.

A resolution passed by the union membership "urges and supports the prompt acquisition of all private transit companies in the state by public bodies." The union claims that "the constantly increasing fares charged for public transportation are in reality a form of regressive taxation – a tax imposed upon working people for a public service from which all inhabitants of the central city benefit."

A document prepared by New Haven ATU Division 281 Business Agent John Thompson and retired Hartford ATU business agent Tom Kelly stated: "It is my sincere belief that the days of private ownership in the transportation business are over. What owners have had to do, to stay in business (Make a Profit) is the very thing that is ruining the transportation business, so vitally needed in this dangerous era.

"There is only one way to succeed in this business and that is to carry passengers. When your passengers drop away then you have to raise fares. Both of these factors result in the decline, and pretty soon there is no mass transit, or the cities and towns are forced to take over. When this occurs, it is usually after the business has been milked dry."

State Bills Supporting Takeover

The ATU is supporting two bills in the state legislature. One (S.B. 1303) would create a one cent tax on gasoline to provide a fund to support government takeover of the bus system. The other bill (S.B. 1308) would guarantee employee security in the event of such a takeover. Both bills were introduced by New Haven state senator Joe Lieberman.

There was a state law, passed in 1961 to provide for a Transit Authority on a regional basis if private ownership faltered. According to Thompson, private ownership is faltering as evidenced by the announcements of the recent cutbacks in service by the Connecticut Company and recent fare increases.

Fare-free Transit

The union has a contract coming up in September and the result under private ownership could be fares of between 40 cents and 50 cents. Thompson said that mass transit should be a real public service like the fire and police department. You don't pay firemen or policemen by the call. According to Thompson the international of the ATU has come out for **fare-free transit.**

The union feels strongly that cars must be replaced by cheap, efficient, publicly owned, mass transit. "AAA reports there are 160,000 cars coming in and out of New Haven every day. Most of these cars have only the driver. The traffic tie-up would be a thing of the past if these cars were not on the road. If we are interested in fast moving traffic, the bus can get in almost as fast as a car does today, if we do not have 5000 cars to contend with."

PUC Hearing

The Public Utilities Commision (PUC) will hold a hearing on June 1 in Hartford on the Connecticut Company's proposed cuts in service. They want to totally eliminate Sunday and holiday service and cut Saturday evening service by 60%. The union (and Mayor Guida) have asked the PUC to move the hearings to New Haven in the evening so that working people (and other bus users with no means of transportation to get to Hartford) could attend.

Thompson suggested that people send letters and petitions to the PUC and other public officials to protest the cuts in service.

According to the Thompson-Kelly statement:

"While the best interests of the public is their (PUC) responsibility, they have had to let people go without proper service because it was necessary for the bus company to make profits. Again profits have no place in mass transportation."

State Unions Angry

On May 19 in Hartford unions for state employees demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the General Assembly and Governor Meskill. They are angry over: proposals to increase their work-week from 35 to 40 hours; the lack of action on collective bargaining bills for state employees; no proposal for cost-of-living wage increases; and a bill threatening tenure for teachers. Unions represented in the demonstration were: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Council 16, Service Employees International Union, Connecticut Federation of Teachers, and Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Steelworkers Strike Himmel

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

Forty-eight laborers in the New Haven area have continued their fight for higher wages, better working conditions and fringe benefits by striking the Himmel Bros. Company on Dixwell Avenue.

All the strikers are members of Local 6793 of the United Steelworkers of America and have been out of work since their contract expired May 1.

The plant, which produces aluminum parts, is closed except for sales people and supervisory personnel. Workers are picketing from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturday mornings.

William R. Mongillo, president of the Local said, "The union is ready, willing, and able to sit down for further negotiations, but the factory will have to meet our demands.

"All the people are receiving assistance--including food. Tony Carbone, owner of Hamden Del at 1423 Dixwell Ave. has served coffee and donuts until 2 p.m. everyday.

"When we organized the union several years ago, we had to strike for seven weeks to get recognized. We know what the struggle is all about."

'Forked-tongued Yale' Stalls YNFAC

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Yale clerical and technical workers won't get to vote on whether or not they want a union this spring. They are being denied this right as a result of the university's stalling tactics at a recent National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) hearing.

"Yale was incredibly arrogant," said Elaine Ron, a member of the negotiating team for Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC), which is organizing the secretaries and lab technicians. She added that their unwillingness to discuss YNFAC's petition for an election for union recognition this spring showed, "they don't care about their 3000 workers."

All representatives of the union, which is affiliated with the National Council of Distributive Workers, stress that the organizing drive will continue through the summer. "We are confident," says YNFAC organizer Lynne Karsten, "that no matter how many times Yale postpones the elction, we will win. The needs for a union will still remain."

Yale's Unrealistic Proposals

At the hearing, Yale proposed the unreasonable terms of excluding four groups of employees from the possibility of union coverage: student wives, those who take any courses at Yale at all, and assistants and associates in research.

YNFAC organizer Nina Adams speculates that if Yale's plan were pushed to its logical conclusion, 50% of the employees could be denied coverage. She says the status of student wives and jobs of defined duration alone would include that many people. The last classification includes all employees hired on government grants.

Lynne Karsten says Yale's request could never be honored by the NLRB. "The NLRB looks for a community of interest when deciding who the union should cover. All the people Yale wants to exclude are subject to the same working conditions, low salaries and benefits as other workers," she explained.

Karsten emphasized that YNFAC won't agree to any of the exclusions Yale proposed.

Yale's Forked Tongue

"Yale speaks with a forked tongue," says Bill Berndston, a spokesman for YNFAC. He pointed out that when the union drive first began, Yale sent a letter to all employees saying it was up to them to decide whether they wanted a union or not. But now, the university refuses to take YNFAC seriously.

"The Yale people seemed totally unprepared to do anything but stall the election as long as possible," complained Nancy Calvin, another YNFAC spokesman. "The lawyer was unimpressive and the personnel representative, Sy Sokatch, is only a minor functionary. Yale is not going into the hearings with any intentions of settling the matter," she concluded.

A leaflet distributed to secretaries and lab technicians by the organizing committee says, "Yale is showing its true colors: They fear a spring election because they know we'll win. They hope a delay will demoralize the union drive. They think Yale's high employee turnover will hurt YNFAC. They're counting on Yale employees being appeased by the July 1 salary upgrading."

Member of the negotiating team for YNFAC Joan Vermeulen, says to that, "We won't be weaker - they can stall us for a few months but not forever."

The National Labor Relations Board has arranged further hearings between YNFAC and Yale for June 2, 3, and 4. Yale was instructed to come ready to present testimony.

LABOR NOTES

GREAT DEPRESSION RIDES AGAIN?

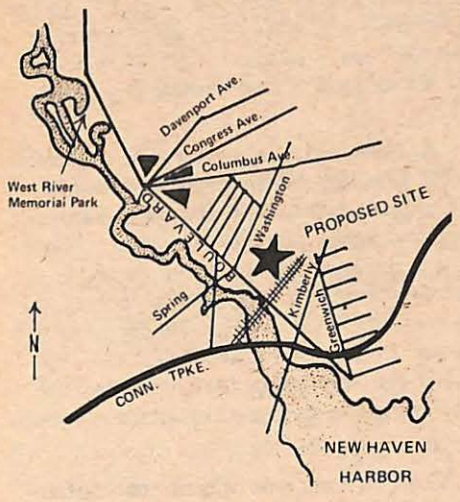
A little arithmetic on the American economy:

Present official rate of unemployment	6%
Jobs depending on military establishment	19%
	25%
Highest official unemployment in 1930's	25%

In other words, the present economy looked at in its most simple terms, is not so different from that of the Great Depression except for the unproductive labor of those working in the national "defense" establishment.

*Calculated by **Monthly Review**, April, 1971. Figures on defense-related employment include Armed Forces, civilian employees of Defense Department, workers in defense plants and the "miltiplier effect" of defense plants as estimated by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SCCC 'Short Sited': Swamped Again



Editor's Note. For two years now South Central Community College has been a college in search of a campus. They have been crammed into a corner of Wilbur Cross High School. The following article, taken from **Off the Ground**, *the South Central student paper, is a reaction to one recently suggested site for a new campus.*

It is inconceivable that anyone could seriously consider putting us in a swamp, right? Well, that's exactly what a group of people are trying to pull over on us. The Boulevard site (see star on map) is being discussed by the Site Committee which was appointed by the Regional Advisory Board for Community Colleges.

That they could get far enough into the search to have spent money on it brings many questions to one's mind, such as the following:

1. Who asked the Board that this Committee be appointed as 'Site- searchers'?
2. Just how much do certain members of the committee stand to gain both politically and economically?
3. Who recommended this site?
4. Who from the city of New Haven said the site could be filled in properly and permanently?
5. Who **really** owns Yale Auto Parts and stands to make a tidy sum if it is purchased by the state?
6. What kind of soil tests did these people ever make that showed the land to be fit for development?

The reason for these and other questions is simple. A group of SCCC students got together and compared notes on what they already knew about the Boulevard site. What we learned was quite revealing.

Most of the land seen on the map used to be covered by water. Despite the attempts to fill in much of the swamps, there is still an underground river running from the vicinity of Edgewood Park. This river, compounded with the water from Long Island Sound, make it pretty clear that the millions of dollars needed to even really fill in the SCCC proposed site really would not be worth the time, effort or taxpayers' money.

The Boulevard site becomes even more ridiculous when one realized that there is an ideal place for our school only a few blocks away. On Legion Avenue, famous of late from the Route 34 controversy, there are large sections of land already leveled. *For over 200 years there have* been buildings on this land, so *it is a safe bet to assume that the land is fit for our college to be built on it. The State of* Connecticut owns land that it is not going to use, other departments have the option to use the land. The area, especially around Legion and Orchard, is able to be developed, already cleared, **in the community, and already purchased.**

Budget cuts have eliminated:
1. All new courses at South Central
2. Any more than the number of students now
3. Courses in all departments
4. Course sections in all departments
Thursday, May 20th, leaving at 4:00 from the front of S.C.C.C.
(S.C.C.C. student poster.)

NARCO Initiates Halfway House On Howard Av.

by Celeste McShane
NARCO Volunteer Worker

Narcotics arrest figures from the New Haven Police Department show that over 230 arrests have been made since January of this year. It is estimated that for every one arrested there are at least ten users still on the street. A large number of these are youngsters between the ages of 12 and 18. Each confirmed drug user can be responsible for introducing four others to drugs each year.

Fortunately, New Haven has a variety of techniques available in its comprehensive Drug Treatment Program, but, there is no adequate residential facility in the area for detoxification (getting people off DRVN) and short term work with young drug abusers. Efforts to rehabilitate youths in the 12 - 18 year-old bracket have been seriously hampered by this lack.

NARCO, Inc., 216 Congress Ave., a screening and referral unit through which many young people seek to enter available treatment programs, has begun an attempt to provide this much needed type of facility by acquiring a building at 588 Howard Avenue. Funds for getting the house in shape are being sought. Even after initial funding is provided, money for foods and equipment upkeep will be continuously necessary.

Programs

The Program for the center's future residents will consist of "detoxification," a one-to-three week process necessitating medical supervision and "engagement." "Engagement" is a process from two to four months long, employing individual, group, and occupational therapy and in-house jobs. The third step, the 12-18 month treatment segment, includes "helping others", community participation, and re-enrollment in public schools. A final monthly re-orientation to the community completes the residential program. NARCO has designated August 1, 1971, as the date the detoxification center will be ready for action.

A kick-off fund raising dinner was held at the Ambassador Restaurant in Hamden May 19. Jackie Robinson Sr., the key speaker, emphasized his belief that drug abuse is an "epidemic" now raging throughout our country. He pointed out the dreadful undercutting influence of drugs on the community's most dynamic resource, its young people. Robinson said, "there is nothing more important than working together to wipe out this drug problem."

NARCO is sponsoring a dance at the Jewish Community Center on Chapel St. on June 19. Featured will be The Technicons and The Lyrics. For further information contact NARCO at 777-7387.

Peeping Hillhouse Administrator Decides Teacher's Future

(This article was written by **Modern Times** *staff reporter Craig O'Connell for* **ADVANCE,** *the official publication of the New Haven Federation of Teachers. Mr. O'Connell is the editor of* **ADVANCE.)**

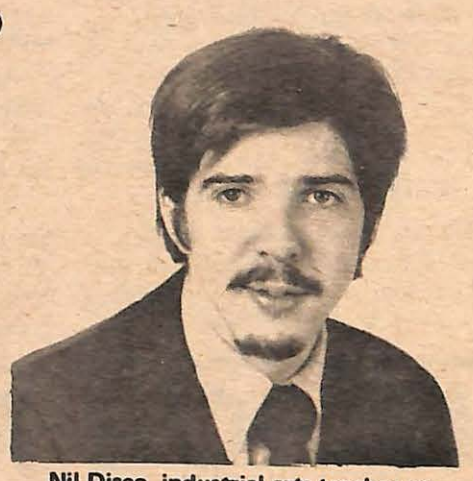
QUESTION: How can a teacher be evaluated and yet not evaluated?

ANSWER: When the evaluator makes his observations by peering through a window!

Sounds confusing? You're right. It is – but it's true. Nil Disco, an industrial arts teacher at Hillhouse High School, was evaluated by his Department Head peering through the classroom door window. At least this is what the evaluator claims. Disco says he and his students never even saw him at the window. Furthermore, this was the basis upon which Disco has not had his contract renewed – which amounts to being fired. Disco was never formally evaluated. In fact, the Department Head has only set foot into Disco's classroom to make thirty-second announcements.

Learning Sacrificed

The **ADVANCE** talked to Disco to discover what crime he could have committed to invoke the wrath of the administration. "I don't fit into the disciplinary structure of Hillhouse – a basically punitive structure based on crowd control," Disco replied. "They [the administration] are willing to sacrifice learning and humane teacher-student relations for order and control." The real crime that Disco is guilty of is allowing his students to smoke and eat in the shop – actions that all educators agree are not conducive to a learning situation!



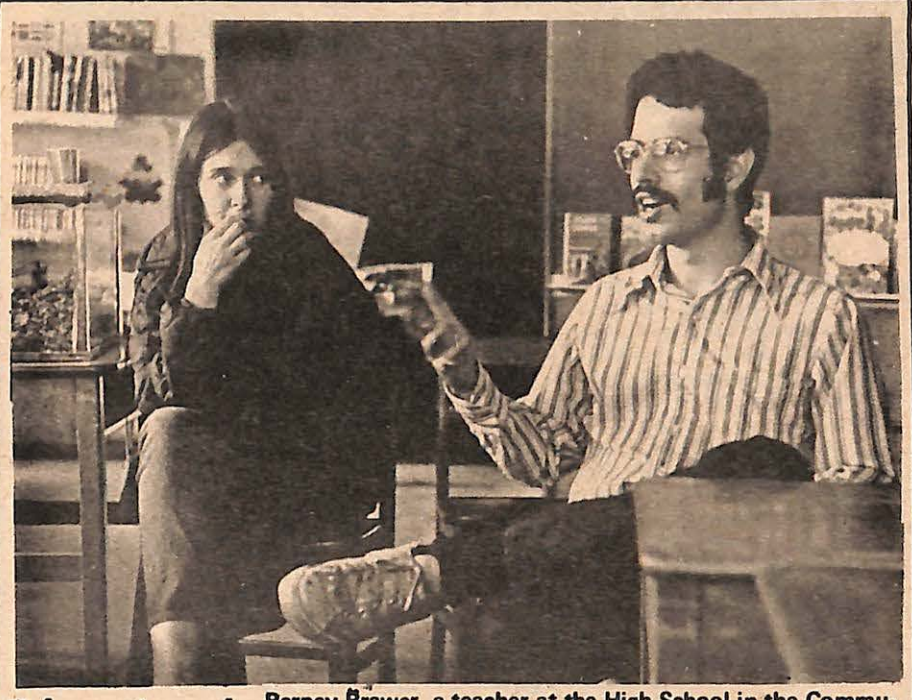
Nil Disco, industrial arts teacher at Hillhouse High School, who charges improper procedures in failure to renew his contract.

Disco further attributes his dismissal to his union activities and left-of-center politics. He is the assistant union building representative at Hillhouse and makes no effort to hide his political activities. In many ways he reminds one of Joe Fraccola, an ex-Brennan school teacher who was the victim of last year's political witchhunt.

As for his teaching abilities, Disco was told at a hearing with the Superintendent of Schools that the industrial arts shop has been a "disgrace." Disco responded by informing the administrators that when he was assigned there the shop was, in fact, a disgrace. He maintains that he has spent many hours after school repairing the school's broken machines. Supt. Barbaresi's only reply was that this was very commendable, and, perhaps, Mr. Disco could be given a position next year repairing machines instead of teaching children.

Union Grievance

The New Haven Federation of Teachers has filed a grievance over Disco's case – claiming that he has not been properly evaluated. The Superintendent, however, does not find this argument particularly relevant and has refused to allow the grievance to be pursued any further – a blatant contract violation.



Educational Alternatives: Fresh Ideas

Barney Brawer, a teacher at the High School in the Community, makes a point while Jean Mitchell, a teacher at West Haven High, listens at a conference on Alternative Education held in New Haven, May 14-15. Linda Mandeville, a West Haven teacher, reported: 'The dialogue was exciting and rich, between young and old, private school and public school people. It provided the support we need as we struggle to implement change." (MT photo by Frankel/Kay.)

Neighborhood Demands Break up CPI Meeting

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

New Haven 's poverty program, Community Progress, Inc., (CPI), held its regular monthly meeting May 19. With the hot summer coming, you might think that CPI would discuss doing something about it. What I witnessed, however, was two hours of bureaucratic squabbling which ended in a fist fight free-for-all involving CPI staff, board members, and community people.

CPI disburses millions of dollars in poverty funds from State, Federal, and private sources. Where that money goes, and whether it really helps poor people, has long been in question, however.

Representatives from neighborhood corporations, including those of the Hill, Dixwell, and Newhallville came to the meeting asking that CPI streamline its downtown bureaucracy and channel more money out into the neighborhoods. But the CPI board haggled over beureaucratic details for several hours and moved to adjourn the meeting without ever discussing the neighborhood challenge.

Roger Everson of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation then jumped to his feet demanding that the challenge be discussed. "Are you more interested in keeping the CPI staff together, or are you interested in real programs in the neighborhoods?" he demanded. "We've been down here for two hours and we came to discuss them."

Shouts of "Right on!" came from others who had been waiting.

CPI Board President Harry Jeffereys tried to set aside the challenge. "We are going to take your requests under study," he said. "But you have to recognize that this board here has the final say."

At this point Everson shouted that CPI had better understand that "neighborhood people feel that they are being fucked over by CPI."

Melee Begins

A CPI worker jumped to his feet to say that he was trying to do his best. Others jumped up and the melee ensued. The CPI Board took the opportunity to adjourn the meeting and quickly escape back into their private offices. People from the neighborhoods went home frustrated.

To add insult to injury, charges were later filed against Roger Everson for "Breach of Peace." Relations between CPI and the neighborhoods that it is supposed to serve show no signs of improving.

Many File for Free Food As Longer Layoffs Loom

by Marleen Butler
Christian Community Action

To meet the greatly increased need for food in the New Haven area because of rising unemployment, the free food programs in New Haven have set up a city-wide coordinating council.

The Free Food Council was begun in early 1971 with work by Margaret Harris, the neighborhood worker of Christian Community Action (CCA). CCA has been operating a free food program for over three years in conjunction with FISH, Inc.

There are five groups in the council represented by Rev. David Nehring (CCA), Rev. George Allen (Christian Union Program), Ruth Robinson (Dixwell Legal Rights), and Steve Murray (Free Food Store). Other groups have been invited to coordinate as well.

When asked if she felt the need for food was decreasing, Ruth Robinson said, "Oh God, no! There are more people every day because of the increase in layoffs. You feel good about the few people you can help out of a jam, but this is clearly an interim measure and must be viewed as such."

Rev. Nehring said that CCA alone has received over 363 requests for food during March and April with a third of the requests due to unemployment. The impact of the Yale strike, which has caused an upsurge of requests for food in the last week, has not been fully realized as yet.

Appeal For Food Or Money

The Council is appealing for both canned goods and money to buy the food wholesale. Food donations can be dropped off at any one of the five neighborhood centers, and cash contributions should be made out to CCA.

Anyone who needs food, whether for late or stolen welfare checks, unemployment or waiting to get compensation or any other reason, should get help from their area free food center: Christian Community Action (Hill), 168 Davenport Ave., 777-7848; Christian Union (Newhallville) 334 Shelton Ave., 562-5700; Dixwell Legal Rights (Dixwell), 184 Dixwell Ave., 865-0591; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, 407 Grand Ave., 865-6385; or Free Food Store, 536 State St., 776-2778.

Black Paint For Halls

Grant St. Rent Strike Begins

by Joe Gelles
Modern Times Staff

A group of tenants on Grant Street have announced the start of a rent strike there, adding to the series of rent strikes already going on in various parts of New Haven.

Hit by the strike – once again – is the Rea-Maffeo Corp., already the object of strikes on Hazel and Scranton Streets.

The tenants, who began planning their strike after hearing about the one on Hazel St., are demanding that the landlord fix up the property and lower the $140-a-month rent. The three Grant St. houses owned by Rea-Maffeo have been cited for over 100 building code violations by the Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI). Only one house is on strike now, but tenants in it say they hope the strike can expand by June.

The strike was announced May 10 as a result of tenant complaints including boarded fire exits, no heat in winter, no hot water, dangerous lead paint (including a new coat put on by Rea-Maffeo after it bought the building), holes in the floor large enough for a child to fall through, and a host of other code violations.

The tenants struck after DNI orders failed to produce any results. Since the strike started, the landlords have begun some repairs, but striking tenants unanimously condemn the efforts as "patchwork."

For example, tenants had asked that the halls be painted and lighted. So, explained tenant Laura Vaughn, "He painted the halls black and said that's the color Africans are supposed to live under."

Welfare Benefits Landlord

Most of the tenants are on welfare, a situation that aids the landlord because the state doesn't complain when he raises rent. According to tenants, Rea-Maffeo hiked the rent from $105 to $140 (excluding utilities) when it took over and also told the state it wanted tenants placed on "vendor," meaning rent is paid directly by the welfare department.

This procedure, which costs the state thousands of dollars a year in federal funds, benefits the landlord since it takes away any chance of a rent strike.

Rea-Maffeo is now making over $1000 a month on the three Grant St. buildings it owns, according to Pierre Kisteneff of the Hill Neighborhood Corp., which is helping the tenants. Total rent charged amounts to over $2500 a month, while the mortgage and taxes cost Rea-Maffeo $1450. "Rea says he's spent $20,000 on the place," said Kisteneff, "but most of that is just on the mortgage. I wouldn't mind making twelve grand a year for investing a few hundred !"

No Place To Go

In March, one tenant (Sally Parker) saw one of the landlords tear down a "condemned" sign posted by DNI and complained about it. Several days later she got an eviction notice. But she, and other tenants, figure Rea-Maffeo is bluffing, and *they have no plans to submit.*

As she put it, "The only reason you move in here is you have no place to go." And Vaughn added, "First, we're black. Second, we have kids. Third, we're on state – and nobody wants to rent to someone on state."

With one exception, as Kisteneff points out: "Rea-Maffeo is in business because state welfare provides a bonanza for a certain kind of slumlord." That is the vendor system, where the landlord gets unlimited rent from the state, no strings attached.

So, adds Kisteneff, "You've got welfare people living in slums, taxpayers being gouged, and a few scurrilous people making a lot of money. We need local control of local housing – non-profit corporations to operate buildings, co-ops, church groups, long-term mortgages, etc." That way, he suggested, "We could have lower rents and sink the 'profit' back into the building."

Falling plaster and paint chips in apartment at 35 Grant St. which Rea-Maffeo claims to have repaired. Children can get lead poisoning from eating this material. (MT photo by N. Beck.)

Editorial

Real Power

The beginning of an alliance between community leaders and striking unionists in Local 35 may help win the strike at Yale. Similarly, support from the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation has boosted the morale of strikers at the New Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital. We hope such alliances continue to grow until Yale and other corporations are forced to respond to their workers.

It shouldn't surprise anyone that the **New Haven Register** buried the story of community support for the Yale strike on page 34 under a tiny headline, while **Modern Times** is giving it the publicity it deserves. The **New Haven Register** seems to feel that what is good for big business is good for America.

At **Modern Times** we are fed up with this ethic of dog-eat-dog while the boss gets rich. We want to build a society where all the institutions serve human needs. Workers and students and community people getting together is more than just a tactic of the moment. That is how we think American democracy should always work.

At Yale, for example, instead of workers asking the Yale Corporation for crumbs and begging for student and community support, there should be no Yale Corporation at all. Instead, the University should be run by councils of workers (including teachers), students, and community people in coordination with the other needs of society.

Or at Fairview, again, health care should not depend upon the profit motives of an individual owner. Instead the workers (including doctors and nurses) and patients, in coordination with extensive and inexpensive national health services, should have the real power.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Marleen Butler, Matt Carrano, K.S. Chen, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrance, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Linda Garson, Joe Gelles, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Marleen Gabriel, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Jerry Howard, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Wendy Labov, Joyce Levine, Henry Lowendorf. Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, John McLaughlin, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Steve Mick, Cathy Moldenhauer, John Moldenhauer, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Tusie O'Brien, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Chris Pattee, Paul Penders, Cynthia Plumb, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ed Robinson, Lee Robinson, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, Joe Taylor, June Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Jan van Flatern, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginny Walbot, Stephanie Weissman, Dick Wieland, Edith Zipser, Patti Miller.

World Affairs

Dollar Crisis: U.S. Still Gains Economic Profit

by Rick Wolff

One day this May, the news from Europe shocked Americans. German banks and businesses refused to accept any more U.S. dollars. "Too risky, "they said. And just like that, American businessmen and tourists could no longer "do business as usual "- a real crisis.

A few days later, Germany (together with Holland, Austria and Switzerland) took steps to officially lower the value of the U.S. dollar. One result: Volkswagens, Swiss watches and Dutch chocolate are going up in price. Another result: some angry Europeans are moving to stop the U.S. from causing another crisis.

Where did the crisis come from? What exactly does it mean?

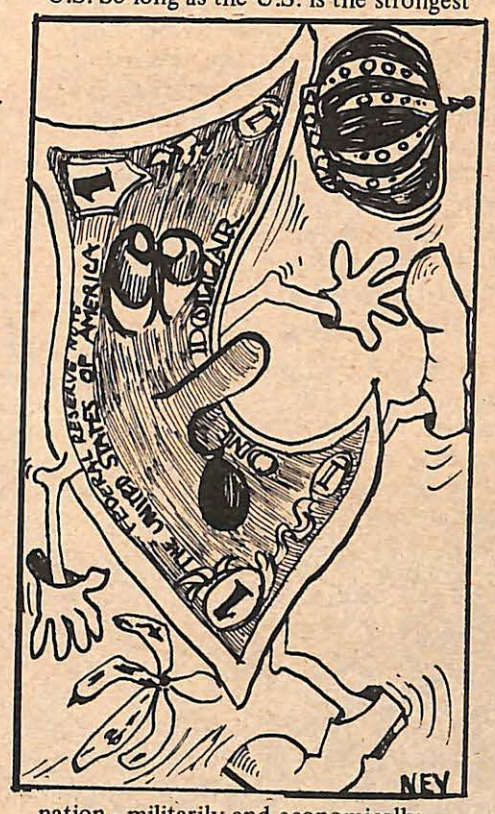
The international monetary crisis of May, 1971, lays bare for all to see both the dominant power of the U.S. and the gradual breakdown of that power. This particular crisis point is really part of a longer, slowly building pressure to reorganize the relative power positions of the great Capitalist Powers: USA, Japan, Germany, Britain, etc. The unquestioned top-dog position of the U.S. after World War II is now being questioned from every corner, including quite a few Americans as well.

After 1945, the capitalist economic systems of Europe and Japan were badly shaken institutions. Revolutionary groups and movements had real power in France, Italy and elsewhere. By comparison, U.S. capitalism had the strength to take command of the situation, putting its military power and economic resources to work to crush anti-capitalist movements wherever possible and to buttress shaken capitalisms with massive gifts (foreign aid) of dollars. The Marshall Plan for Europe is the most famous of these.

But the U.S. business leaders and the Washington government were hardly motivated by any moralistic aim to do Europe a favor. Clearly calculated self-interest explains official U.S. policy. Besides building up strong buffer nations on Russia's western and eastern borders (Europe and Japan), U.S. policy successfully made the U.S. Dollar the dominant world currency, which meant and still means enormous economic benefit for U.S. capitalism.

Dollars in the World

To hold dollars means, simply speaking, to possess a claim on the produce of the U.S. So long as the U.S. is the strongest



nation - militarily and economically - there is no more secure way to protect your wealth than to hold it in the form of dollars. And so the nations of the world since 1945 have kept large portions of their national treasure in the form of dollars held as reserves in their national banks.

The beauty of this arrangement - from the U.S. business point of view - lies in the fact that the manner in which foreign national banks obtain dollars involves an immense economic gift to U.S. business.

Dollars flow out of the U.S. in order to buy things, from French wines to German auto factories to facilities for U.S. military bases abroad. In what we might call "normal times," those departed dollars would soon come back to pay for U.S.-made goods purchased by foreigners. But this did not happen after 1945. Large portions of these dollars remained abroad, in foreign national banks. This has meant that while Americans obtain the products of others, Americans do not have to give any products in return. Americans give green pieces of paper (dollars) instead. Isn't international finance a marvelous business?

Unfortunately for U.S. business, there is a limit to this profitable arrangement. Over the last few years, dollars have streamed abroad to pay for Wars and American purchases of foreign factories and businesses. As the dollars pile up abroad, the foreign bankers, businessmen and politicians become ever more anxious.

What worries them is the possibility that the United States will do something drastic and dangerous. They fear that the U.S., confronted by all those dollars abroad that might anytime come back and upset the U.S. economy, will try to reduce the value of those foreign-held dollars. They fear a devaluation of the dollar, which would mean a sudden fall in the value of their national wealth which they had chosen to hold in the form of dollars.

The May Crisis

At the height of May's crisis, Germany alone held $16 billion, nearly twice the value of the total gold supply of the U.S. Treasury. And Germany was just no longer willing to risk holding more dollars for fear of what the U.S. might do. Other European countries feel much as Germany does. So in May, one day, five European countries' banks refused to accept any more dollars. And then the "crisis" hit the newspapers and the TV.

The "crisis" appeared to all the world as a European affair. Officials in Washington seemed bored; it was "their problem." European politicians hustled anxiously. For historical reasons, the Europeans were badly divided. Some (like France) wanted to punish the U.S. for causing the problem and doing nothing to solve it. Others, chiefly Germany, saw no way to force Washington to solve the problem and proposed that Europe make the necessary adjustments to stop the flow of dollars to Europe. Since no agreement among the Europeans could be reached, four countries (Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Austria) went it alone. The rest of Europe did nothing.

Using various financial devices, the four essentially increased the value of their currencies compared with those of the rest of the world, including dollars. That means you have to give up more dollars than before to get the same amount of currency of any of the four European countries that "revalued."

Taking Germany as the example, the revalued German Mark means that Americans will have to pay more dollars for German goods (Volkswagens, machinery, etc.). So Americans will likely buy fewer German goods, thus reducing the flow of dollars to Germany. By the same token, since German Marks now fetch more U.S. dollars, German citizens will likely use more dollars to buy more U.S. -made goods and services. In this way, the German revaluation reduces the flow of dollars to Germany while it increases the flow from Germany to the U.S. This should reduce the pile-up of dollars in Germany, which was the problem to begin with.

So far so good, but consider what this means. The U.S., whose power and economic advantage helped create the crisis, now finds that the German "solution" will bring yet added benefits to U.S. business. Fewer Americans buying German Volkswagens will probably mean more customers for Pintos, Mustangs, etc. And more Germans will be buying U.S. goods as well.

Nothing better shows the dominant power of the U.S. business establishment than this fact: the U.S. benefits from the creation of a worldwide economic problem and then also benefits from its solution.

Yet this awesome fact also angers Europeans.

In fact, leading business circles in Europe are seeking a United European plan to reduce the costly world-wide economic predominance of the U.S.

Americans generally can expect the next few years to provide tougher economic problems for the U.S. - problems whose solution will no longer be easily shifted onto the shoulders of others.

Write on

"Support is...

To the Editors:

It is interesting to note that the word "support" means different things to different people. The Dean of Arts and Science at Southern Connecticut State College defines support as the verbal approval of an event, a person or a program. The Dean believes in stating *involvement* but not in stating *commitment*. The Environmental Awareness Council, which has been active in getting support for a program and a person, defines the word support as the *active* participation necessary to help in the attainment of a goal. The goal in this case is the establishment of a multidisciplinary program in Environmental Studies at Southern Connecticut.

It has been publicly stated that the college's administration has given its support to the Environmental Studies Program. It is now necessary to modify this statement. The administration has *not* given support to this program as support is defined by the Environmental Awareness Council. The administration has only given its verbal support to the program. The value of this kind of support is exemplified by the fact that the program as it now exists will not be approved because the administration cannot give it the active support that it needs and also because the administration refuses to commit itself to this vital program.

The kind of support that is crucial to this program is the kind that calls for the commitment , by the college, of personnel, space and encouragement. The administration to date has only said why the program cannot be started and not a thing about what can be done to get it started (or what they plan to do to get it started).

There has been criticism about blanket statements about "the administration" because it is made up of individuals. The individual administrators have the responsibility to make their positions publicly known if they are not inclined to be lumped into any blanket statement.

Two members of the Environmental Awareness Council were recently told not to "rock the boat." All that can be said in reply to this type of admonition is that the extended forcast indicates high waves.

Take a stand and actively support it!

Sincerely,
David Emerson
Environmental Awareness Council
S.C.S.C.
New Haven, Conn.

Happy Reader

To the Editors:

When your paper first came out, I was afraid it might lapse quickly into a vehicle of a certain definite brand of radicalism that contents itself with exposing the corruption of institutions and other established structures with a few facts and a lot of rhetoric. By and large my fears remain unjustified. Congratulations!

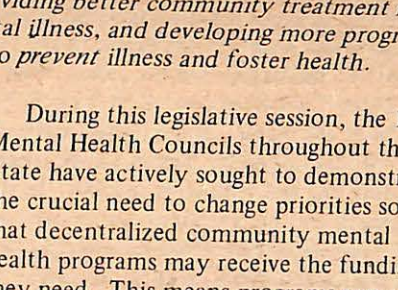
Sincerely,
Lou Pelosi
New Haven

Mental Health

To the Editors:

The three articles you published recently on Connecticut Valley Hospital and the "mental health" system told it like it is in many ways. As the articles pointed out, not only is the hospital as an institution lacking. The system by which people get sent there in the first place is faulty. The tendency to brand people as "mental patient" forever after a hospital stay must also be changed.

To make locally-based community care a reality, *the state's funding priorities must be turned around. The budget of the Department of Mental Health consistently has* included about 75-80% for the 3 state mental hospitals. *Broadly* defined, "community-oriented" programs are about 17% of the Department's current budget. The Division of Community Services, which funds local programs through grants-in-aid, only accounts for 5% of the total budget. If the priorities are to be changed, we must work to change attitudes within the Department of Mental Health (third largest state Department). At least as important, we must reach the legislature. It decides what amount of money goes for each budget line-item. We should also make clear to the Governor's office that community mental health programs are cheaper and more effective than costly institutional care.



Concerned citizens in the community *do* have a place to turn if they want to get involved in dealing with these issues. Connecticut has 14 regional Mental Health Planning Councils. These Councils plan, stimulate, coordinate, and develop mental health programs in their regions. The Councils are non-profit corporations run by Boards consisting of lay and professional people and staffed by a mental health planner.

The South Central Connecticut Regional Mental Health Planning Council is located at One State Street in New Haven. The Council has a Connecticut Valley Hospital Liaison Committee consisting of citizens (including former patients) who are concerned about improving hospital-community relations. The Committee wants to help people who get involved with the state hospital.

The Middlesex Area Mental Health Council is located in Middletown (60 Crescent St., P.O. Box 266). It is also attempting to raise and begin to deal with some of these issues. There is particular concern about improving hospital care, *providing better community treatment for mental illness, and developing more programs to prevent illness and foster health.*

During this legislative session, the 14 Mental Health Councils throughout the State have actively sought to demonstrate the crucial need to change priorities so that decentralized community mental health programs may receive the funding they need. This means programs run and controlled by local people.

We would be happy to share materials with anyone who is interested in them. Also, if you want to get together to try to deal with issues of mental health, contact your local Mental Health Council and become a member.

Sincerely,
Jessica Gelbach (Middlesex Area, 776-1615, 347-4107)
Stephen Dworkin (South Central, 772-2010)
Mental Health Planners

ZPG Defended

To the Editors:

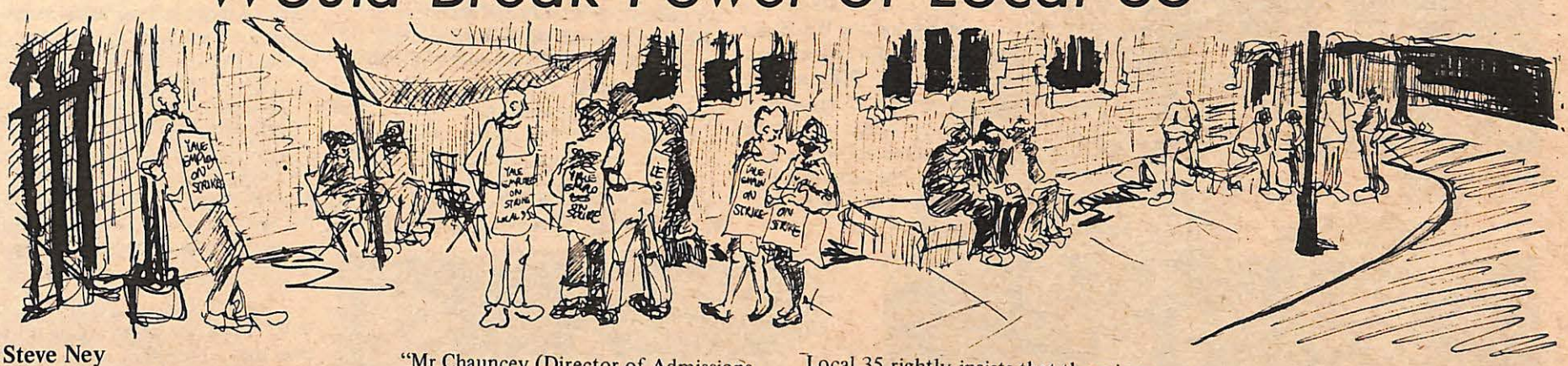
Other writers have pointed out many of the myths, fallacies, and contradictions contained in the Miller, Gombos, Shultz diatribe on the efforts of Zero Population Growth (ZPG) to educate people to the need for a sane approach to human fertility. I would like to take issue with their use of Holland as an example of a densely-populated country that "is not called overpopulated."

If Holland is to serve as an example of anything, it is that it and other overdeveloped nations maintain their density plus high living standards at the expense of other nations. They are not remotely self-sufficient, importing high percentages of foodstuffs and raw materials. In that very important sense, Holland is seriously overpopulated, as is the U.S. But to talk of this country or that as having a population problem is saying "your end of the boat is sinking." When people outstrip resources, the end result must be disastrous for all people--rich or poor, communist or capitalist, of whatever color.

ZPG has never claimed that population stabilization is the only answer to all the *world's problems, but we do say that there is no way to end social injustice, economic inequities, and cultural deprivation until people first accept their responsibility to voluntarily stop breeding themselves out* of existence.

Sincerely,
Pat Stannard
New Haven ZPG
257 members (162 of them women)

Yale Plan to Increase Bursary Jobs Would Break Power of Local 35



by Steve Ney
Modern Times Staff

"There is only one issue in this strike, and that is union security." In these words, Vincent Sirabella, strike leader in Local 35's conflict with Yale, summed up the position of the nearly 1200 strikers.

The story behind Mr. Sirabella's remark reveals the importance and seriousness of this strike.

A recent article in the Yale Alumni Magazine (January 1971) revealed a Yale plan which would wreak economic havoc on Yale's workers and ultimately the New Haven economy:

"Mr Chauncey (Director of Admissions and Financial Aid) envisions a system in which Yale students would take over jobs now held by regular Yale employees and would work for regular wages. The students would presumably be free to earn much more than the present bursary range of $550 to $650 a year.

"He is aware that replacing Yale employees with students will adversely affect the New Haven job market and tend to isolate Yale from the community even more than now. However, he argues that 'if you're talking about making it possible for anybody to go to Yale, not just a bunch of rich guys, you're going to have to make some compromises, given the present economy.'"

Local 35 rightly insists that there is no reason why efforts to help students should be made at the workers' expense.

The union regards Yale's desire to replace retiring workers with students as an attempt to break the union's power to protect its workers.

Just imagine three or four years from now when 15% of the employees are students – non-union. What kind of contract will the union be able to get from Yale when there is a built-in strike-breaking force in all divisions from dining halls to maintenance and housekeeping.

Make no mistake. The union is not trying to take away student jobs. They have asked that the present number of bursary jobs be maintained and even slightly expanded, and that pay be raised to regular union schedules. However, under no circumstances does the union wish to allow Yale to take away the only real power the union has – the ability to strike.

Yale has announced that it will not lay off any present employees. This, however, does not respond to the question of union security. Once the union has been rendered powerless, nothing will prevent Yale from speeding up work even more, from making conditions so unbearable that workers will be driven from their jobs. The union will be unable to protect the workers who remain, despite promises from Yale that it will not "lay off" more workers.

New Haven:

Open Classroom

by Laurie Nussdorfer
Modern Times Staff

Photos by Chris Pattee

It doesn't look like an ordinary classroom. The desks are in clusters, not rows, with rugs and pillows scattered in corners. Children's paintings cover the walls and the room is crowded with objects that intrigue and instruct.

And it's not an ordinary classroom in another way. The children in Dominique Avery's mixed third and fourth grade class at Barnard School are clearly enjoying themselves.

Left to right:
Michael Leverich (9)
Rosemary Shea
Chick MicLaud

Ron Reed (Student at Southern)
James Clark (10)

Dominique Avery

As the morning bell sounds, the children run in and take up a host of different activities. One girl sits down at the typewriter and begins a story called, "An Awful Thing That Happened Last Year." Five boys are playing and experimenting with magnets aided by Nancy Leedy, their other fulltime but volunteer teacher. In the math corner, a student teacher sits on the floor with three children who play a multiplication game using an improvised board and large dice. Two boys concentrate on a chess game. Six others have formed a rhythm band after one boy asked Dominique Avery to teach him to read music. One girl is curled up on a rug reading.

Some children focus on one project. Danny is building a clay ship - a combination boat and balloon - to illustrate his epic story "Journey Around the World in a a Boat." Others wander from typewriter to rhythm band to painting. Their teachers move from child to child asking questions and suggesting new things to do with the materials. The children are working and playing oblivious to the general hubbub. On the blackboard a child has scrawled "Beware of No Noise."

Open Classroom

Dominique's "open classroom" is one of a totally new kind in American education. The idea is catching on all over the country since the publication of Charles Silberman's book, *Crisis in the Classroom,* which describes the "open classrooms" widely prevalent in England. Dominique was inspired by the new theories because in two-and-a-half years of traditional teaching she came to realize that the children "just weren't getting anything."

The movement for "open classrooms" is based on studies of how children learn. These studies stress the child rather than the teacher as the active agent in the learning process. "To know something is not merely to be told it or to see it, but to act upon it, to modify and transform it, and to understand the transformation," writes Silberman. Seen in this light, play is a child's work. It is his way of discovering the world around him.

In this process though, teachers are more important than ever. They must be very actively involved in spurring the children on to ask questions, to find answers in books or experiments, to try new things, and to stick to a project until they have achieved something with it.

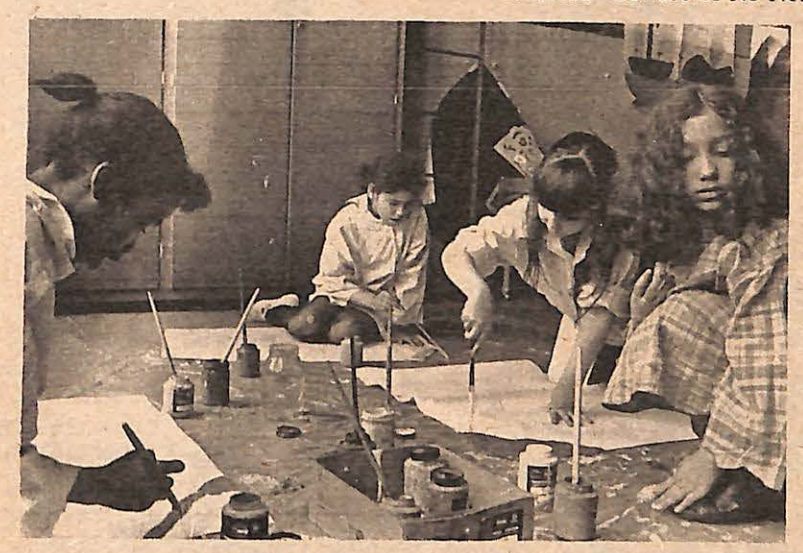
How Children Learn

Dominique and Nancy were full of examples that told the deeper story below the surface activity and enthusiasm in their classroom. Several children came from Spanish-speaking families and had serious language problems. According to Dominique: "Louisa was mixed up between English and Spanish. She couldn't really make herself understood in either language. In an ordinary classroom, where the children must remain quiet, she would never learn to speak English - let alone how to read and write it." Now she learns while playing, by speaking to the other children and to her teachers, as well as by writing and reading.

The writing and reading program is similar to that in the English "open classrooms." The box full of the children's stories attests to its success. Knowing that children will not sit down and write creatively on demand, Dominique began to interest them by reading aloud other children's stories.

"At first they said, 'Is that all there is to it?' and a few began telling stories of their own. Then they began writing them down and reading them aloud during rest period. Now everyone writes. And we try to encourage it by asking them to describe pictures we put in their folders in the morning."

Sometimes one of these will really spark something in a child. James, one of two black children in the class, had been a great storyteller all year, but has only



Left to right: Dawn Harper (10), Louisa Riviera (10), Andrea Havaranis (8), Luz Santiago (9).

Left to right: Danny Burlock (9), Dominique Avery, Andrea Havaranis (8).

Louisa Rivera (10)

Roy Skeen 9 (10)
David Everett (10)

recently begun to write. Dominique placed a news photo of two policemen holding a young black man in James's folder one morning, asking him to describe the scene. Something clicked and Dominique received a very detailed description, which ended "The poor boy has probably made crime. I think he works with the black p. (ed. note: Black Panthers) The police is carrying a gun."

Nancy Leedy described how she helped the non-readers in the class. "Some of the children were terrified of reading, so basically I took the pressure off. We played word games in our daily meetings. Now they dictate their activities to an adult who writes them down in the blue books which they use as journals, and they read back the words they have just spoken."

"Problem Children"

Many in the class would have been called "problem children" in a traditional classroom because of language difficulties or boredom. Now there are no discipline problems. The children are not scolded for talking or moving around - that's what school is all about for them. They move from one thing to another as their interest carries them. There are few rules to break.

Of course, there are problems with anything new. After several years of formal classrooms, some children don't know how to find out what they want to do. They skip from activity to activity never really getting involved in anything. They were used to rigidity, but now expectations have changed, and they are challenged to take the initiative. According to Dominique: "Some need much more direction than others - and the correct kind of direction. You have to find something to spark them."

Sometimes the children make messes or misuse equipment or fail to put materials away. "Nothings's sacred anymore. They know it's all theirs," says Dominique. They are roundly scolded when this gets out of hand. But they are happy in school.

Their parents are happy, too, and are backing the classroom experiment all the way. One mother of a ten year old who had never read before this year, offered to lie down in front of the door to keep anyone from trying to stop the new methods.

Fun and Freedom

Are the children learning anything? They don't use regular texts, and the scene sometimes looks a bit chaotic. But, as Dominique pointed out: "There is a chance to do so much more now. It's so much broader. Music used to be awful, but now the ones who used to sneer and refuse to sing are captivated by the rhythm band. And art - we used to have it every now and then - now it goes on all the time."

Math has become more than worksheets. Now it's also scales and containers of water and dice games. Spelling and grammar are a part of something vitally interesting - writing stories. Science experiments and observations go on all the time.

In Dominique Avery's "open classroom" children develop at their own speed free from competition with each other and free from fear of failure. Furthermore, they're having fun. In Dominique's apt words,"It's a classroom they can be human beings in - and that I can be a human being in."

Relief Difficulties Plague Workers On Strike

by Joe Gelles
Modern Times Staff

"Half our union was eligible for food stamps or state relief when they were working. So you can imagine how it is now that we 're on strike. "

These are the words of Sam Orfino, head of Local 35's strike relief committee, as he described to me the condition of his union members on strike against Yale.

The resources of the union are very limited. A grant from the AFL-CIO has provided $20 a week per striker, and Yale students have raised over $11,000 to help. But neither amount is enough for the 1157 strikers and their families.

The state and city, which are supposed to help people whose income is suddenly cut off, have been spending more energy putting road blocks in front of the union than in helping its members.

Orfino is one of about ten men and women on the strike relief Committee who are working, as he puts it, "to keep people from going hungry" while the fight against Yale continues.

Government Roadblocks

Morale is high, said Orfino, but the committee' s job hasn' t been easy, because of government roadblocks.

A good example of the problems workers face is given by Earl Metevier, a physical plant employee who made the mistake of saving up for a vacation for himself and his family - eight kids. "Now I've had to spend my vacation money for food and applied for food stamps. You have to be destitute to be eligible for regular welfare."

A woman came into the office after a visit to welfare and said, "I' ve been working since I was a teenager. Here I' m 6l, and they ask me what have you got accumulated, and I say I' ve got $500 savings, so they say I' m ineligible. I think they ought to say, here' s a woman who' s worked hard all her life and done good for society, so let' s help her out."

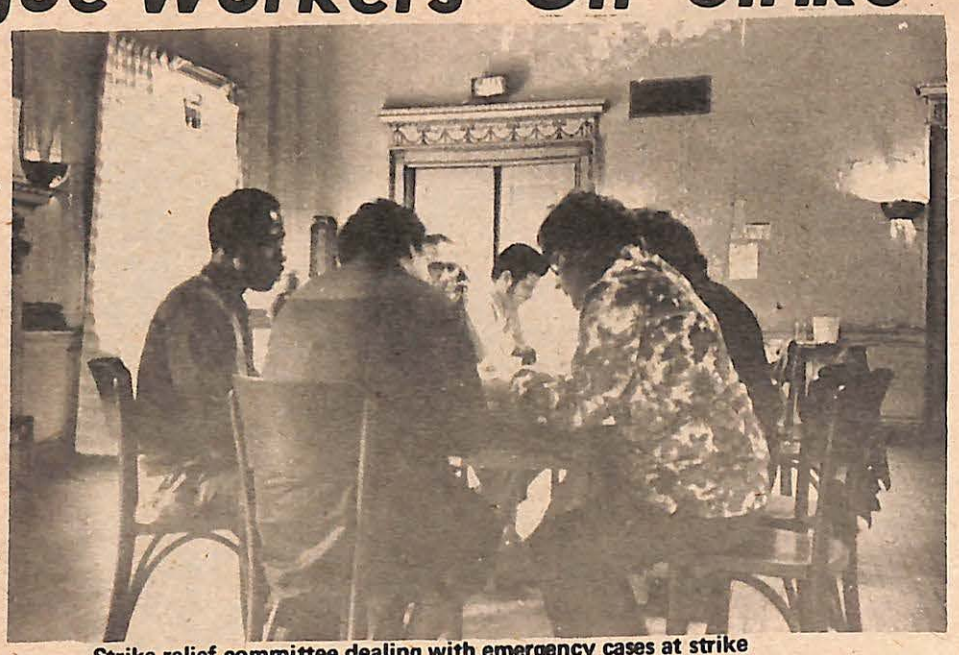
'Now they tell us we have to pull our people off the picket lines to go work for the city," Orfino said. We might as well just go to Manpower or look for new jobs."

Orfino said, "Dunn, the city welfare boss, told me, 'Don' t think for a minute that Yale has any control over the welfare department.' " I said, "I don' t think for a minute Yale has special power over welfare. Yale runs the whole city!' "

He added that the union intended to fight the new ruling and had no intention of sending picketers to work for the city.

Sit, Sit, and Sit

Another problem has been the general unwillingness of the welfare departments to help out even people who are obviously eligible.



Strike relief committee dealing with emergency cases at strike headquarters in Taft Hotel. (MT photo by Neal Beck.)

"They give you the runaround trying to discourage you," said Marcus Thomas, a committee member. "You go in there, sit, sit, and sit. It' s a whole lot of jive. They' re supposed to be helping us, but they take our self-respect away from us."

A woman who asked not to be named said, "It was disgusting the way that man at welfare questioned me. When I got out of there I felt this big. They should give us some credit for all these years of work."

Not surprisingly, the committee has had its share of problems with Yale. In quite a few cases, people who were scheduled to go on vacations were told to forget it, or denied vacation pay, because of the strike.

As Orfino put it, "They (management and government) are trying to make the country two classes, high and low, and they don' t want any in-betweens. The in-betweens are the union people, and we don' t plan to quit."

Mike Santareangelo, a powerhouse worker and committee member, added that no amount of hardship was going to make people give in until they won on some important issues.

"The contract we were working on, the wording is such that they can do anything they want. We had well over 50 grievances and didn' t win one under the old procedure."

Job Security

Orfino pointed to job security, an issue that is particularly important for many of the lower-grade workers who are making the biggest sacrifices for the walkout. "Yale says they won' t fire anyone except through normal channels. But they can easily fire anyone through 'normal channels.' "

Lucy Dino, a dining hall worker, summed up her feelings: "My husband and I are both employed by Yale (5 years for me, 20 for him), so we both feel the hardship. After a few weeks you have little to fall back on. But we' re picketing seven days a week faithfully, even though I just got out of the hospital a week before the strike."

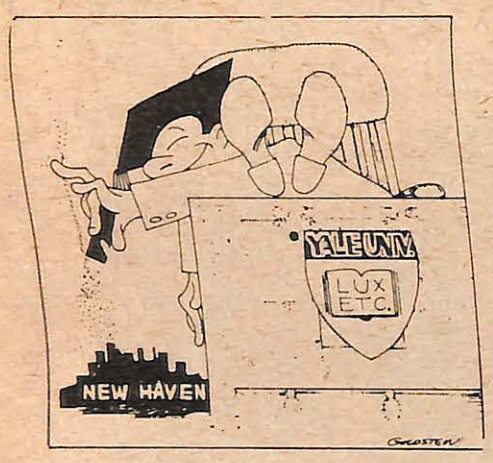
"The sacrifices will probably be worthwhile in the long run. Anyway, Yale is tough people to do business with."

Sam Orfino, chairman of Local 35 relief committee for Yale strikers. (MT photo by C. Pattee.)

Yale: Mother of the Elite

by Neal Beck
Modern Times Staff

"Yale is elitist in its basic design. And it is that design rather than any of the many other aspects of the University that constitutes its essence... Yale should direct itself to the necessary task of providing leaders... Feeling with the black community, *Yale must not depart from the pattern upon which its greatness depends.* "



Radical propaganda? No. All of the above quotes are taken from the Singer Report, a report commissioned by Yale University. And those quotes give us the reason why Yale, a supposedly liberal university with an endowment of $600 million is forcing its workers to undertake a long and costly strike in order to get a living wage.

It is expensive to train the next generation of leaders. Two new dormitories will cost another $15 million. Every dollar more that Yale pays one of its workers is a dollar less they can spend on training the future elite.

Training Elite

It should not be surprising that Yale is more interested in training the next generation of leaders than in helping its community. Yale is run by 15 Fellows of the Yale Corporation. Among the Fellows are: John Hay Whitney who is a multi-millionaire from his communications enterprises; J. Irwin Miller, owner of Commins Diesel; J. Richardson Dilworth, financial advisor to the Rockefellers; William Scranton, the coal millionaire; and Arthur K. Watson, of the IBM family. These men want Yale to train their successors as the rulers of the American corporate empire.

Yale doesn't like poor people living near it, around Oak St. and the Dixwell area, and it doesn't like the small shops on Chapel St.

Highways instead of Houses

So the slums of Oak St. are now a 12 lane highway connector to nowhere, and Chapel St. will soon house *the Mellon Art Gallery. And if Yale had had its way, all of the University would have been isolated from the* rest of New Haven by a 12 lane ring road.

How has Yale treated its neighbors in the New Haven Community?

Yale does allow blacks to work in the hospital as cooks and orderlies. Yale promised the Black Coalition $5 million. How much has the Black Coalition seen of that money?

In short, Yale uses the New Haven community as a cheap supply of labor. When it needs land it tears down peoples' homes. Its hospital has only contempt for the surrounding community. But serving the community is not Yale's mission. Training the elite is.

Community Backs Strike

Continued from Page 1.

Effects on Community

Sirabella pointed to the long term effects on the community as well as the immediate hardships being undergone by the strikers and their families. One of the goals of the University, according to Sirabella, is to abolish 520 jobs over the years, drying up an important source of employment for New Haven residents, especially the poorer residents of the inner city.

The Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, representing all the labor unions in the area, commented in a press release, also on May 21, Yale's plan to replace these jobs by tripling student employment, Yale's continued insensitivity to New Haven's problems contradicts the University's attempt to pose as a liberal institution which concerns itself with the social and human needs of this city."

Unfilled Promises

Many of the community spokesmen emphasized that the strikers' demands are made in the context of the unfilled responsibilities of Yale to the community. Theresa Hammie of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation said that there was very great sympathy for the strikers, especially among older people who had worked for Yale themselves. She said, "I hope that this is the beginning of Yale paying back to the people of New Haven what it has stripped from them." She spoke of the University's policy of "landgrabbing, destroying the homes of thousands of people," and of the tax-exempt status of Yale. "Yale has drained the community over and over again. It's time that the community gets itself together to deal with Yale."

Kenny Kiensler, President of the Hill Parents Association, spoke to **Modern Times** on the same theme. "We support Local 35 all the way. Yale hasn't been doing anything but exploiting people. Since 1968 Yale hasn't done a damn thing."

Sherrill Moore, Director of the Hill Environmental Control, spoke about the impact of the strike "not only on the strikers, but on the whole community. We support the demands of the strikers 100%. Maybe we can bring all the sources of community support together to bear on Yale."

Other Signers

Among the other signers of the support petition were:

Betty Johnson, Virgil L. Gomez, and Sylvia Kimbro of the Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation; Nick Velez, Spanish Alliance; Celestino Cordova, Spanish Cultural Assoc.; Willie Smith, Lawrence Easterling, Hill Neighborhood Corp.; Ruth O. Robinson, Dixwell Legal Rights Assoc.; Gary Garibaldi, Veterans organizations; Willie Counsel, Urban Institue; Stanley Rogers, United Auto Workers, Local 979; Katherine Quinn, Fair Haven Betterment Assoc.; 31 Staff members of Hill Health Center; Rev. James Davis, First United Methodist Church; Rev. Craig Biddle III, Trinity Episcopal Church; Willard Uphaus, World Fellowship; Mrs. William Dawson, Ward St. Block club; Burton Everist, Welch School Community Council; Five staff members, Hill Environmental Control; Giggy Martindale, NARCO; Rev. Thomas Scott, Wider City Parish; Tony Dominski, Environmental Offensive; Rev. Daniel R. Collins, Tommy Battle, Hill-St. John Day Cam; Elizabeth and Harry Henderson, American Independent Movement (AIM); Salvatore Ruotolo, David Dickson, Ronald Johnson. Hill Housing Development Corp.; Clifton Graves, Dixwell Housing; Michael A. Avery, Conn. Civil Liberties Union; Barbara M. Milstein, John R. Williams, New Haven Legal Assistance Assoc.; Jose Alberto Axtmayer, Puerto Rican Students at Yale; Steve Ney, MODERN TIMES.

Members of Fair Haven youth groups and Roosevelt Ward, Bill Morico, and Jeffrey Brown, organizers for Local 1199, Hospital Workers Union, "educate" scabs passing through picket lines at Fairview Convalescent Hospital. (MT phot by Tom Morico.)

Picketers Hang On

Fairview On Strike

"Power to the Workers "is the slogan of the two-week old strike at Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital in Fair Faven Heights. Striking nurses aides, dietary workers, and Housekeepers are determined not to give in to owner Daniel Donovan 's all out-attack on their rights.

Strikebreakers, who have been brought in by management from Massachusetts and New York, are well aware of the strikers' anger. They are heartily booed and hissed when they drive through the picket line to go to work.

"Those scabs are getting a pretty penny for going in there, and they don't do much *work either," declared one of the young* women strikers. She and her *co-picketers are trying to live on strike benefits and hope to get food stramps* soon.

Forty of the 45 employees at the home have *been out* since May 6. Their picketing ranks are increased by friends and relatives from the neighbo. hood, including members of the Crossbreeds, WSAVA and the Crusaders. Yet management still refuses to speak with any representative of the workers, or of the union which is representing them, Local 1199, National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees.

Management has also refused to discuss the situation with representatives from the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation (FNHC), who are concerned about the welfare of the workers and patients involved.

'They ushered us into the hallway, so we couldn' t sit and talk with them in their office," reported Frank Annunziato, President of FHNC. The management lawyer acted as spokesman. He is from the notorious anti-labor law firm of Jackson, Schnitzler, Krupman and Lewis, in New York.

"Scourge of the Earth"

"Their lawyer called 1199 the scourge of the earth," said Mrs. Ann Quinn, a member of the FNHC' s Board. "Are you saying your workers are the scourge of the earth?" retorted Quinn.

Or course, the management lawyer denied this charge, but Mrs. Quinn insisted, "The workers are in that union, and that' s an awful attitude to take toward your workers."

Annunziato said that, after visiting the home, he, Quinn and Charles Sabatino Executive Director of FHNC, came to see that "the workers' struggle is related to decent health service." The group issued a statement strongly condemning the hospital.

Six Fair Haven clergymen have also visited management, with the offer of being impartial meadiators in management-labor talks. The offer was flatly turned down by the owner' s brother Jerry Donovan.

In the meantime, the workers have been staying on the line at 181 Clifton St. They hold some rallies, and are occasionally subjected to arrest.

"Management knows 1199 will eventually get in. They are stalling to try to divide the workers so they won' t be as strong and won't get a good contract," says Bill Morico who is helping out 1199. "But," he asserts, "management' s fooling themselves because the workers refuse to be divided."

Out On the Picket Line

YALE STRIKE SPIRIT HIGH

by Stan Heller
Modern Times Staff

Last week I went down to Yale 's Ashmun Street power plant and talked to some of the 25 pickets from Local 35 to find out their thoughts and feelings about the strike.

They were on the look-out for Yale's oil truck. Fuel in the plant is running low and without it no electricity or hot water can be produced. Yale bought the huge truck at the beginning of the strike when they found that no oil company would risk sending its truck through the picket lines.

"They've got no money to raise our wages, but they sure managed to find some quick to buy this truck," remarked on picket. "It comes in through the gates at 30 miles an hour. One night it almost killed some of us," said another.

Spirited Talk

The scene at Ashmun Street was one of heated discussions and questioning. Some were eagerly puzzling about the details of the food stamp program or city welfare. Others debated the question of how powerful Yale was and to what extent it controlled New Haven politics.

The picketers were angry. "We've got to prepare for a long strike," one striker said. "I'm talking about 'til October. That's when they'll need heat again and that's when we can hurt them," he continued. Several others murmered agreement.

I asked if they thought people could hold out that long. "We can," said one union steward. "If we could hold out for three weeks we can hold out for three months or more. We've got to get other jobs, part time jobs, to keep us going."

Summer Strike

Several of the workers hoped that lots of students would come to New Haven for the summer and help out with the strike. "Let them come from all over the country," said one man. "Vacation in New Haven this year."

The stewards kept contrasting the current strike to the strike of 1968. "Everybody's out this time and we're a lot stronger. Last time we went back without a signed contract and Yale added all sorts of things to it. We're not going back this time until we get a signed contract and guarantees that no one is going to get singled out for punishment after the strike is over. If they try to get somebody, we're just all going to stop working."

There's a real fighting spirit there. If these strikers can spread this spirit to all thousand strikers, then Local 35 has a chance yet to lick the Yale dinosaur.

Oliver Smash at Wilbur Cross

Kathy Williams as Oliver Twist and Patty O'Keefe as the Artful Dodger lead the cast in a number from the Wilbur Cross High School production of "Oliver," May 15. (MT photo by Frankel/Kay.)

Signalmen Tie Railroad, Congress Unties Strike

by Slipry Rail
a Railroad Worker and Union Member

Those of us who work on the railroad are usually ready to argue until closing time about whether our unions are any good or merely "insurance companies. "We are aware of their powerlessness in dealing with giant corporations like the Penn Central, and we rarely get a chance to show we are mad.

Last December, two big unions went on strike and brought the plant to a standstill for about 20 hours.

Nearly everyone stays away from union meetings, but nearly everyone did a turn on the picket line in the December cold.

On May 17, one small union, the Signalmen, representing about 2% of the total railroad work force, tied the plant up for between 42 and 50 hours of balmy May weather.

The Issues

The issues were familiar. The railroads offer a series of wage increases spread out over three years (one year having already passed) and want "rules changes" that will enable them to eliminate jobs they call unnecessary but which may, in fact, be essential to safe operation.

A succession of mediation boards, fact-finding boards, and Presidential emergency boards all recommend basically what management wants. Eventually the union either gives in - as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers did a few weeks ago - or calls a strike.

Then the members get a chance to do something that may help wring a little blood out of the company and won't get them fired. They picket, or if it is one other union striking, they just stay away.

Management Maneuvers

The management of the Penn Central decided to roll with the punches this time. On May 15 they issued a "NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS"' It listed 23 unions and said that, unless otherwise notified in case of a strike by the Signalmen, all positions are temporarily suspended for the strike's duration.

Some didn't see the notice and came to work anyway, cruised around until they found a picket, and went home.

The real action was in Washington, D.C. Our tricky President asked Congress to legislate the Signalmen to work until July 1.

Why he liked July he didn't say. The Congressmen and Senators didn't like it. They didn't want to have the same thing hit them just as they would be packing up to leave Washington for a long hot summer weekend or vacation.

Mr. Nixon had made a show of not being in a great rush to get the legislation through, and the Democratic majorities in both houses took the ball and walked with it.

"We'll do it our way, Mr. President," they said. They made the new deadline October 1 and voted the Signalmen an 18% wage boost for consolation while the talks continue.

By Wednesday afternoon (May 19) you would hardly know that the railroads had ever stopped.

Yalie Support For Union Strike Is Repressed

by Jim Jordan
Student at Yale

The pressure of final exams and threats of disciplinary action against students have diminished some of the extensive support activities for Yale strikers.

The number of active undergraduate supporters, which during the successful attempt to close the Peirson-Sage power plant had been as high as 150, dwindled to about 50.

As the school year ends, students face increased pressure to complete course work and to study for exams. After the victory at Pierson-Sage, support dropped dramatically, although student picketers joined with workers to stop an oil truck at the main power plant on Ashmun St.

To date at least four Yale undergraduates face criminal charges in connection with strike support activities. At least eight students have or will be called before the Executive Committee to face possible suspension or expulsion.

One student was confined to psychiatric treatment for ten days after having been given this alternative or jail, even though he had not been formally arrested. Another girl was harassed in a two-hour long meeting with the Master and Dean of her College, who refused to stop their severe personal attacks even when she began crying.

By the end of May most of the students will have gone home. If the strike continues into the summer months Yale will have fewer services that it will have to provide.

I Was a Little League Leatherneck

by Buzz Tetmeyer
a student at Seymour High School

About three weeks ago I came across a small ad in the **Evening Sentinel**: "The Young Marines will recruit at the Ansonia Armory, Friday at 6 pm. Parents are requested to bring their boys before 6:30. "

I thought back to my days in the Young Marines. It was pretty heavy for most of the kids. I had it easy because my father was my Drill Instructor (D.I.). But, boot camp was rough. I remember a lot of yelling, running and stiff muscles from standing at attention for hours.

Pressure to Stay In

This is too rough for boys ages 7-12. The reasons the boys stay in Young Marines are parent pressure and mostly peer pressure. Nobody wants to be called a "chicken" by his friends.

I thought if these young kids saw they had some people on their side, they would get nerve enough to tell their parents they wanted out.

I called up ten people and told them to bring signs and friends. They all said they would be there. I arrived at the armory at 5:50 with my brother. We had leaflets which we passed out to the boys' parents. Most of them gave the leaflets back. We went into the armory greeted by hostile stares and smug Drill Instructors.

Boot Camp Brainwashing

The D.I.s started the regimentation by making the boys take off their shirts so they all had dungarees and T shirts on. They then stationed one D.I. in each corner of the room (basketball court) and had a boy run to each D.I. If they didn't run fast enough, the D.I. screamed for them to run back. When he got that right, the boy was told to say his name, "Sir, my name is ———, sir."

Most of the boys didn 't say "Sir" at the beginning and had to repeat their names a number of times. After saying his name the "boot" was commanded to run to another D.I. and was jockeyed back and forth for a few minutes as the D.I. 's yelled, "Come back stupid, you 're too slow - get out I don 't want you --com 'ere, state your name."

After their mental defenses were down (step no. 1 of brainwashing) the boots were lined up again and told to stand at attention. Those who didn 't know how were yelled at until they got it right.

For the last hour they taught the prospective marines how to do left face and right face and other military moves while another D.I. explained the program to the smiling parents. The program consists of physical fitness, competition, companionship and good citizenship training.

By that time one of my old D.I.'s recognized me. We got into a heavy rap about child development and fascism. I told him there are better ways to develop character, and he said you need some bad things to develop strong character. I asked him if Young Marines was one of those bad things and the argument started to go in circles.

Then he told me if I didn't like the Young Marines organization to set up a better organization myself and stop criticizing his. I explained there are better organizations which I support but Young Marines is a manifestation of fascism and the way to erase fascism is to get rid of its organizations. He dropped me off with nothing resolved between the two of us.

After mulling the whole night over I realized that in order to be effective in helping the young kids we need something on a much larger scale. Those who are interested in working something out call 734-1869.

Vigil on Green Shows Panther Support

Crowds of supporters cheer Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins as police drive them back to prison after hung jury declared.

Prosecutor Markle seeks some fresh air while waiting for results of jury deliberation.

(MT photo by Kay/ Frankel.)

by Michael Rubinovitz
Modern Times Staff

Last week, as the jury started deliberations in the trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, members of the Black Panther Party and some 200 supporters began a series of candlelight vigils to demonstrate their concern over the fate of the defendants.

On Wednesday, the first night, several vigilers took a moment's break from their singing to express strong feelings about the trial.

One young woman, a New Haven resident, said of the process itself: "It didn't have any relationship to what these human beings are about, or what their lives have been. I guess part of the reason that the whole courtroom scene was so removed from the lives of the defendants is that this isn't really a jury of their peers. It couldn't have been. I was there during jury selection and I was struck by how many potential jurors admitted how racist they were without any shame."

A young man from the Boston People's Coalition for Peace and Justice added: "Even if they're both acquitted, there's the fact they've been in jail for two years. What's happening is that certain people have been singled out, and they are being tied up in the courts or in jail. It doesn't matter if the charges are phoney. They subpoenaed Leslie Bacon, then indicted her for the Capitol bombing, though that was completely irrelevant to any of the things they really wanted to get her for. She was working with the Mayday Collective: they're just trying to link Mayday to the bombing. She'll spend a year in jail, simply because they wanted to get her."

A former student, now living in the Washington area, agreed: "These people are being framed, that's clear. I've been to court, I've seen that. They should be set free. The spirit of these demonstrations last May were holding back the fury, it wasn't yet time to move. Now it is time to move, but the masses who were here last May haven't shown up. If there were 12,000 people here that jury would be aware of their real responsibility in this case."

A mother of six from Branford added, "I would like to see all those people who stand up against the war in Vietnam, stand up against the war here, the war being waged against black people."

Final Word

A journalist from Los Angeles had the final word: "Today when Judge Mulvey instructed the jury, he spoke about everyone's knowing the law. I feel that this is simply not true. Everyone has a vague sense of Judaeo-Christian morality, but in truth there are only a few who know the law. And from the looks of things in America today, they use it not as our forefathers promised, but to manipulate and distort truth."

Panthers Free after Two Years in Prison

Continued from page 1

A meeting was scheduled between the defense, the prosecution, and the judge for Tuesday, May 25. Supporters of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale gathered on the Green to wait, expecting bail to be set, at best. State's Attorney Arnold Markle had said, "Yes, I will try them again, absolutely."

Defense Requests Dismissal

Around three o'clock that Tuesday, the courtroom was opened and spectators and press filed in to hear the results of the meeting. The defense attorneys made a motion to dismiss all charges against the defendents. They claimed publicity of the trial just ended would make it impossible to seat another jury. They pointed out that the prosecution had kept Huggins and Seale in jail for two long years on charges they could not prove to the satisfaction of 11 out of 12 people.

The prosecution suggested moving the trial to another part of Connecticut. Catherine Roraback, attorney for Ericka Huggins, pointed out that the entire state had been saturated with trial coverage. Markle then suggested that the proceedings be postponed until the publicity died down. Both defense attorneys reiterated the length of time spent by their clients in pre-trial detention. The motion was a familiar one, made several times before. However, the judge's response was not familiar at all. He agreed.

Judge Mulvey began his decision by warning the spectators to remain orderly. He proceeded to congratulate the State's attorney on his sincere efforts. Everyone knew then, but no one dared to believe what they heard.

Mulvey Grants Motion

Mulvey's reasons were lost in the confusion – the publicity, the shortage of jurors to select from, the demeanor of the defendents. Then he said very quietly that he was granting the motion to dismiss.

Ericka Huggins embraced her lawyer. Spectators and press broke into wild tears. Bobby Seale, who had been leaning forward to catch every one of the judge's words, grinned and hugged his lawyers. The judge left and Ericka rose and went to Bobby. They embraced and everyone was crying. The sheriffs would not let anyone approach the defense table and herded everyone into the hall.

Outside it was chaos. Seale must wait for bail to be set in the contempt charges still facing him from last year's Chicago conspiracy trial. He returned to federal prison temporarily. But Ericka Huggins walked on out.

She was engulfed in loving hysteria. "Which way is out?" she asked a friend. At the door, she stopped for a second. "I don't want to leave without Bobby," she smiled through her tears.

On the Green, more wild applause awaited her. She was bewildered, happy. She looked at the sky a lot. Then she was spirited away, to be with her child and her family for a while. And to rest.

Seale will be released soon, after a number of legal hurdles are surmounted.

The state has spent millions of dollars on this trial, and the government will probably not forget that. But two years have been stolen from two very young people, and through the joy and relief flowing on the Green, they and most of their friends were remembering that.

YWCA Day-Care Center

Day Nursery Serves New Haven

Children from all over the city can play and learn together at the YWCA Day Nursery. The center is funded entirely by parents' fees and the YWCA. Large corporations refused to make contributions. (MT photo by V. Blaisdell.)

by Mary Ludlam
Modern Times Staff

A day-nursery opened at the YWCA on January 1 of this year, and there are now 27 children, ages three to five, participating. Children come from all parts of the city and the suburbs; from families with varied backgrounds and different needs. The center is funded entirely by parents 'fees. Costs are cut by the rent-free YWCA facility and some volunteer help.

I visited the Nursery on May 14. Nickie McReynolds, the Director, walked with me through the center, pointing out potters' wheels and guinea pigs, telling me about the program and chatting with the children who *were busily making beads. She said that later the children would go swimming. The center has use of the YWCA pool.*

I also talked to Mrs. Dorothy Stratton, who has worked to get child-care at the *YWCA since 1967.* She said, "It's been difficult to convince the directors of the New Haven YWCA that daycare should be a priority."

In 1967 she contacted people in the Dwight and Elm Haven neighborhoods and found they did need and would use such a central childcare facility. She also approached the Telephone Company, Macy's and Malley's, and these companies said such a center would be used by their workers. However, the companies refused financial support.

Varied Activities

The program at the day nursery seemed quite traditional with teacher-planned activities and a fairly structured day for the children. There is a liberal block of free time. While children are encouraged to take part in group activity, the teachers and director showed a great deal of sensitivity to individual children's needs.

McReynolds told me about a birthday party for a Swiss child. Teachers planned with the child's mother a traditional Swiss procession with a tiny, lighted lantern for each child to carry. Another child is in the hospital, being treated for lead poisoning. Every day adults from the nursery go to visit her, bringing messages and gifts from the other children.

Parents' Advisory Committee

In March there was a spaghetti dinner for teachers, parents and children. At least one adult from every family attended. Everyone sat on the floor to eat so that the party would be on a child's level. Later a meeting was held to form a parents' advisory committee and so many parents wanted to be active that a certain number were finally chosen at random. The committee is now active in acquiring materials for the center and raising money for next year.

There are openings for September and fees are charged on a sliding scale, based on ability to pay.

Women Versus Connecticut: Judge Temporarily Halts Suit

The Women 's suit against Connect icut concerning its archaic abortion laws met with a temporary impasse on May 12 when Judge T. Emmett Clarie granted the state's motion to dismiss the Women vs. Connecticut case from Federal Court. He claims the suit is unnecessary because two other cases now pending state appeals will decide the basic issue of legality of abortions in Connecticut.

The case of Sullman, a doctor in New London accused of having performed an illegal abortion, has been appealed but is not expected to be decided for a long time. The other case, Manella vs. State, is about a non-medical person accused of having performed an abortion. We feel these two cases do not adequately represent the issue at stake.

Basic issue-Right to Choose

We feel that the basic issue, the right to choose abortion, is a woman's fundamental right, and will not be decided by these two cases which only apply to the first three sections of Connecticut's abortion statute.

Appeal in 30 Days

Within the allotted 30 days we will appeal to the Second District Federal Court asking them to reverse Judge Clarie' s decision on our case, and to redefine the meaning of Younger vs. Harris, a series of cases presented to the U. S. Supreme Court. Several weeks after our complaint had been entered in Federal Court on March 2, the Supreme Court made a decision on the Younger vs. Harris cases which had the effect of narrowing down the number of cases that could go into Federal Court to ask for judgment on a constitutional issue.

However, it did not clearly define what cases could and what cases could not be heard under this new precedent. Judge Clarie is one of the first to interpret the text of Younger vs. Harris.

The time is right now to create a political climate in which abortion is a main issue. In October, 1971, the Supreme Court will begin to hear Texas and Georgia abortion suits which are based on similar grounds as our own suit- a woman' s right to privacy, to control her own body. This decision is crucial to our fight to legalize abortion. If won, it could legalize abortion throughout the country.

Regional Meetings

We must begin speaking out all over the country. We are setting up regional meetings throughout Connecticut, designed to establish regional "centers" for local Women vs. Connecticut activities. Women will get to know the other plaintiffs in their region and plan activities especially suited to the area.

As Women we must demand that the government and courts of this country recognize our right to control our bodies. The medical means are available. It is the courts and legislators that are holding back the progress which women are demanding.

In addition to a petition campaign women in other ares to start a national abortion law repeal movement. For more which our office is organizing, a group of women in New Haven is meeting with information write to : Women for Abortion Law Repeal, Women' s Center, Box 3438 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520.

McLucas Sues Prison Officials

by John Bancroft

Black Panther Captain Lonnie MuLucas has sued top officials of the Connecticut Department of Corrections for violations of his constitutional liberties. McLucas charges that he has been denied mail, reading material, and visitors. He also charges that he was transferred from modern Somers Prison to the small and ill-equipped Montville Prison as punishment for his efforts to work with other prisoners at Somers.

McLucas was acquitted of three charges in the Rackley murder case, and sentenced to 12 to 15 years for conspiracy to murder. He is eligible for bail while appealing that sentence, but his extremely high bail figure ($70,000) has prevented him from gaining his freedom.

The McLucas suit was heard May 10 in the federal court in Hartford with Judge Blumenthal presiding.

Told: Forget Politics

McLucas was the first major witness to take the stand. He said he had been told personally by Commissioner Ellis McDougal that he should "give up his political beliefs and forget that he was a Black Panther." From then, McLucas stated, he was harassed by prison officials. For example, he was admitted to a Black History class, but later told that he could not attend because "there was no room."

McLucas said he was troubled by the racial tensions at Somers. He, like most prisoners, felt they were treated disrespectfully by prison officials. Prisoners who wished to improve their lives and advance themselves as people were prevented from doing so.

Prisoners of all races and ages began to hold discussion groups in the recreation year according to McLucas. No illegal or violent action was planned, but the prisoners planned to work for the constitutional rights they demanded.

Transfer Follows Meetings

The reactions to these meetings was swift. McLucas testified that he was taken without notice to him or his lawyers or family and transferred to Montville Prison.

Montville Prison is small and used primarily for pre-trial or short-term prisoners. It has no vocational programs, no black history courses and few recreational facilities.

Other witnesses were presented by McLucas's lawyers, Michael Avery of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and Miss Kathy Emmett. Two friends of McLucas, Pat Gallyot and John Bancroft, testified that after the transfer they were not allowed to visit McLucas although they had visited four or five times at Somers.

No Evidence

Hundreds of magazines, newspapers, and books were sent to McLucas, according to witnesses, but only **two** copies ever got to him, he said, and those were apparently by mistake.

Although letters were allowed for several months, those of witnesses Bancroft and Gallyot began to be returned with a covering letter stating that they were "no longer authorized correspondents."

Concerning McLucas's transfer, state officials testified that they had information that McLucas was "approaching insurrections in Somers" and that he had been transferred "for his own good." When asked if they had ever heard him advocate violent or illegal activity, however, they stated that they had not.

McLucas supporters in court were skeptical about the chances of a favorable ruling. At different times during the hearing the judge stated that he did not understand what the case was all about or why it deserved any special attention.

If the suit is denied, McLucas's lawyers will probably appeal. But since that could take years, it is hoped that money can be raised to get him out on bail. Send contributions to Lonnie McLucas Bail Fund, 88½ Edwards Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511.

Hundreds Walk For Development

High school and junior high school students taking a well-earned rest from their "Walk For Development."

On Sunday, May 23, 450 volunteers from the New Haven area walked up to 30 miles along a fixed route through New Haven, Fair Haven and Hamden. Each walker was sponsored for one cent to five cents for each mile of the route and over $5,000 was raised. The money will be used to fund four programs: The New Haven Free Food Committee; the Quaker Service Vietnam program; the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation and a program involving work of an advocate-community organizer in the Spanish-speaking community.

(MT photo by Virginia Blaisdell.)

Interview with A. Alvardo: La Raza Lives

Modern Times *staff reporter Steven Ellner interviewed Alberto Alvarado from Los Angeles, a freshman at Yale and member of a Chicano (Mexican-American) student group on campus. The first half of the interview appeared in the May 15* Modern Times.

Describe your impressions of the Puertorriqueno community in New Haven.

The Puertorriquenos I have met here all have shown a great willingness and desire to organize and participate in community oriented activities. It is great and I feel rather at home listening to people talk about Nixon, taxes and the war in Vietnam–all in Spanish. Though our struggles are different and I am basically an outsider, I would like very much to become involved with various community organizations.

What is meant by Chicano nationalism?

Nationalism in the Chicano community is widely prevelent and often strongly felt.

When one is constantly harassed and intimidated on the basis of his or her nationality, this very nationality becomes a pride–instilling and motivating force. In all the barrios of the United States, Chicanos look with pride at their ancestral past and see that what was once made to seem bad to them and nothing to be proud of, instead holds the greatest value and significance. This pride or *cultural nationalism–a passionate love for and desire to keep one's old customs and ideals*–forms one of the main trends of the Chicano movement.

I would just like to add that nationalism isn't the only goal/trend of the Chicano movement. Such groups as La Raza Unida Party, (Chicano third party), the *Brown Berets, Mexican-American Political Association and the National Chicano Moratorium Committee blend to give the Chicano movement great versatility.* Above all the spirit of La Raza prevails and remains unconquerable.

Chicanos Killed in Demonstrations

Last August, three Chicanos were killed by the police at an anti-war demonstration in Los Angeles. One of the murdered, Ruben Salazar, was a leading member of the Los Angeles Chicano community. What does the lack of any significant outcry against this tragedy indicate about the mentality of non-brown Americans towards Chicanos?

The lack of any significant outcry on the part of non-brown Americans to the recent police riot in Los Angeles in August, 1970, comes as no surprise. In the 1940's, members of the Navy of the U. S. of America were allowed to "clean-up" the streets of Los Angeles by beating up any Chicanos they could find. This came as no surprise.

A California Judge, Judge Chargin, recently exclaimed that "maybe Hitler was right" and that certain "animals" in our society such as Chicanos should be weeded out. This came as no surprise. So one can see that Chicanos are used to what you refer to as "lack of any significant outcry" on the part of white America. This realization only intensifies our struggle and determination. We know we have no one to call upon but our own brothers and sisters.

The political, social, cultural and educational castration of our poeple must come to an end and we will see that it does. White America and the establishment must be shown that Chicanos will no longer be intimidated and we will see that they are not. I see the trend leaning towards increased militancy. "Ya Basta" "Enough!", cry Chicanos nationwide. All involved realize that our struggle will not be an easy one but we will win or die fighting.

Libbi Rayder
HOORAY!!
GOODNESS! IS IT YOUR BIRTHDAY? DID YOU GET ENGAGED?
DID YOU GET A NEW CAR? RECEIVE AN INHERITENCE? A STOCK DIVIDEND??
I JUST HEARD ERICKA AND BOBBY ARE FREE!
IT NEVER OCCURED TO ME BEFORE SHE WAS A HIPPY.
OH, MAYBE IT'S HER BIRTHDAY..

BOOK REVIEW

Hepzibah: The 'Uglies' Win!

by Kathy Moldenhauer
assistant editor, children's book club

HORRIBLE HEPZIBAH. By Edna Mitchell Preston. Illustrated by Ray Cruz. 48 pages. The Viking Press. and THE WONDERFUL TUMBLE OF TIMOTHY SMITH. By Coris Faber. Illustrated by Leonard Shartall. 84 pages. Alfred A. Knopf.

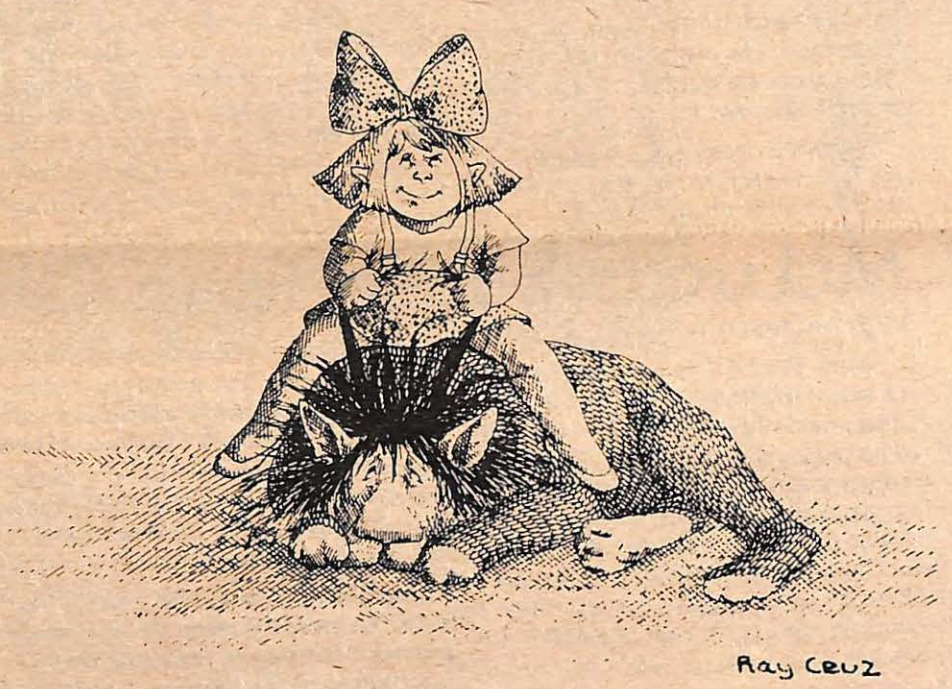
A report published in the January issue of **Library Journal** by the Feminists on Children's Media says that, on the whole, twice as many children's books feature male characters as do feature female characters. In certain categories - "Sports," for example - the percentage of books featuring male characters is a hundred. As one whose job it is to constantly read juvenile literature, I know that even if a child's book should prominently feature a female protagonist, that girl is most often depicted as some kind of loveable cupie doll rather than as an individual with strong intellectual and character traits.

Rather than being concerned with problem solving and/or adventure, as are boy heroes, the girls are primarily interested i n finding "happiness" i.e. someone to love. This is no wonder. Numb-numbs like these female creatures do need someone to take care of them and look after them.

THE WONDERFUL TUMBLE OF TIMOTHY SMITH is a book written for children in the primary grades. Timothy falls from a tree, spraining his ankle. This inhibits him from running and baseball, he turns to more intellectual pursuits. His trip to the library makes him aware of seriously overcrowded space there. Later he visits an elegant but abandoned train station. His quick wit and initiative motivate the officials to arrange for the library to be housed at the more spacious train station. The book ends happily with Timothy being feted at a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new library.

Perfectly harmless story, right? Any second or third grader should enjoy this story. Wrong. The one catch is the role played by Timothy's sister, Nan. She is portrayed as passive, stupid, barely to be tolerated. And, her role in life has been clearly defined for her even though she's only seven years old.

For example, Timothy and Nan go to visit Mr. Drake at the historical train station of which he is caretaker. It's and exciting adventure - a look into the past. Mr. Drake has promised to show them pictures of old steam engines. When they arrive, Mr. Drake says, "And, young lady, ...I have a real, old-fashioned feather duster inside. Bet you've never seen the likes of it." Timothy gets to practice deciphering the telegraph code book. Nan gets to dust! But does she mind? No. Nan studies her brother "with a look of absolute, adoring astonishment on her small, round face. ... Timothy was certainly a thinker."



HORRIBLE HEPZIBAH

HORRIBLE HEPZIBAH, on the other hand, stands in direct contrast to terrible "Timothy." Here we have a girl with enough spunk and individuality to engage the attention and admiration of any second or third grader - boy or girl. When Hepzibah is born, her parents name her after Rich Old Aunt Hepzibah. Their hope is that auntie will be charmed by Hepzibah and give her loads of money. She, in turn, will share the goods with mommy and daddy.

Instead, Hepzibah turns out to be quite horrible. She has a "hideous face and flapping ears," a voice "like a donkey's," and she is as "tough and mean as an old crocodile." She frightens everyone in the neighborhood into faints - even the awful, old Horrible Ugly whom she trains and keeps under her bed - and especially Beautiful Vanilla, the little girl from next door whose "skin was creammy white and her *teeth were like pearls. ...She was dressed all in white, with lace and pink ribbons.*"

When Rich Old Aunt Hepzibah comes to visit, the parents try to pass Beautiful Vanilla off as Hepzibah, but they are foiled again. Hepzibah shows up and insists she's going to live with her aunt. When the parents persist by sending Beautiful Vanilla to teach Hepzibah some manners, both Hepzibahs throw Vanilla into the dungeon until she promises to behave - to be mean and nasty. They release her and punish her by making her carry a bushel of money home to Hepzibah's parents.

A beautiful story. At least one child resists the pressures to conform to the rigid, antiseptic role of "lady" for the sake of her parents' gratification. What people think; what the others are doing doesn't concern her a twitch. Right on, Hepzibah! Maybe the message is that such a child, a true person, does heap many rewards upon her parents.

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Women's Liberation

Medical Institutions Sick

by Christine Pattee

Student at Yale School of Public Health, and member of Women's Liberation

We go to doctors and hospitals when we are sick, afraid or in pain, times when we are least able to handle difficult situations. Yet this is the very time when we must confront a health care system where services are hard to find, impersonal and expensive. At an individual level, some doctors and many other health workers do provide decent, humane medical care. However, more and more people are finding that their personal experiences do not agree with the American myth of the kindly old family doctor providing services for all.

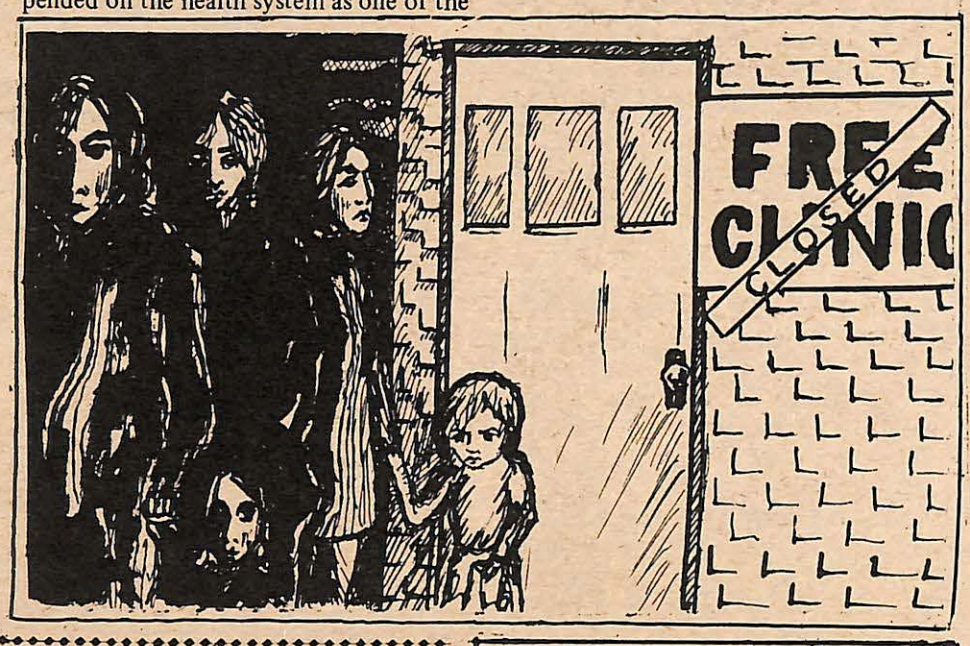
Medical care in the U.S. is one of the most capitalistic aspects of our society. The American Medical Association, one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington, has consistently opposed all progressive health legislation including free inoculations for polio and small pox, the establishment of Red Cross blood banks, loans for medical students, national health insurance and Medicare. The effect of this has been to make doctors (and drug companies) very rich.

One might expect that the richest country in the world would have the best medical care, but this is not so. Consider one area of particular interest, death rates of mothers and children at childbirth. Seventeen countries have a lower rate of infant mortality than the U.S. and eleven have a lower maternal death rate. For every 1,000 white live births there are 20 infant deaths. For every 1,000 non-white births there are 36 infant deaths. Blacks obviously receive very poor medical care, yet the situation for whites is only somewhat better. On the basis of its white population only, the U.S. would rank tenth in infant mortality.

Women are specifically oppressed by the health system in many ways. First, they are more dependent on the system than are men. They average 25% more visits to the doctor than men and over 100% more if mother's visits to take their children to the doctor are counted. Women consume 50% more prescription drugs than men and are admitted to hospitals much more frequently.

As workers, women have always depended on the health system as one of the few places where a woman could always find a job. The reason for this job availability is the generally low pay and poor working conditions in hospitals and medical care institutions. As one of my public health professors said "Charity hospitals are run on the charity of the workers."

About 70% of all health workers are women, who are concentrated in the low pay, low status positions. At the top of the pyramid, only 7% of American physicians are women. On the other hand, 99% of all nurses are women. Commenting on this, one medical school dean said, "The reason that nurses are all women is that men couldn't put up with the kind of relationship that a nurse has to doctors."



Brecht & Weill; Tales for 71

by Naomi Resnick

Modern Times Staff

Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill were German lyricists and composers who did most of their writing in the late 1920's and 1930's when Fascism was on the rise in Europe. Their works are political as well as experimental in content and were not readily accepted by their first audiences. **The Little Mahagonny** and **The Seven Deadly Sins** are two of their operas.

The Little Mahagonny tells the story of people who for various reasons can't fit into society in the towns in which they live and try to establish new lives in the city of Mahagonny. The opera is a series of songs, ironically called "Songs of the Golden Age," and sung by the various types of people who are on their way there.

Once they all get to Mahagonny, they find their utopia isn't what it was supposed to be. They're still poor and unhappy, and the misery of their lives is still very much upon them. God visits Mahagonny, is dissatisfied with what he sees, and tells the people to go to hell. They then realize that they are really already there, and begin to deal with their situation. They go out on strike to protest the rising cost of living. These strikes get the people together, but they also herald the downfall of Mahagonny. In the end they sing, "For Mahagonny doesn't exist / it's just absurd / For Mahagonny / is just a word."

The greatness of Brecht and Weill is that an opera written in 1927 in Germany can be so relevant to us now in the U.S. People's lives here are being ruined. Poverty and despair grow, but, rather than flee to a utopia which doesn't exist, they say we must stay and work for change.

The Seven Deadly Sins "tells the story of an American girl, Anna, who goes out into the world to make money and has to avoid "the seven deadly sins," which her natural instincts tell her to indulge in, in order to reach her objective. Anna is portrayed as two separate women, with the rational one guiding and controlling the emotional one.

These two operas are a good example of the great talents of Brecht and Weill, and the Yale Repertory Theatre does a job which would please the authors. The plays can be seen at the Theatre, on the corner of York and Chapel Streets, Tuesday through Saturday, until June 5.

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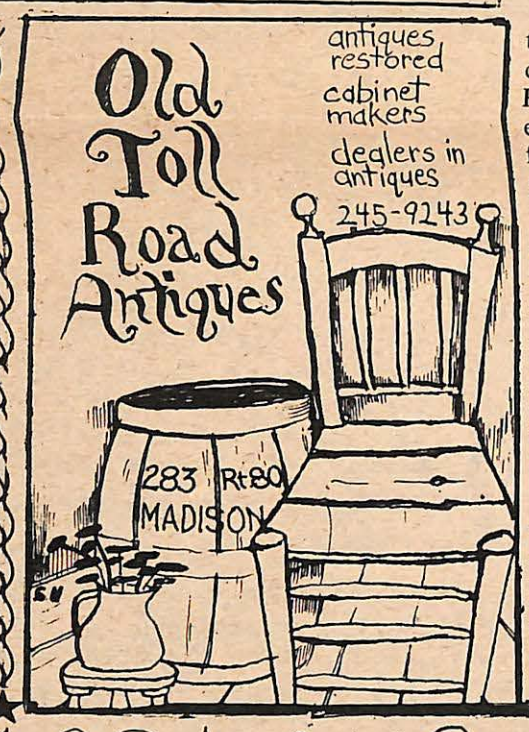

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The Free School of New Haven will offer classes on any subject of interest to students and teachers. Anyone interested in teaching a course in the summer session of the Free School of New Haven should call the Free School at 436-1480 or 436-1481, or write to the Free School at Box 404A, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520.

June 1, 8, 15. Tues.: Open Staff Meeting, The Exit. 8:30.

June 1, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, monthly membership meeting at Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 p.m.

June 2, 9, 16, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6 p.m.

June 2, 9, 16, Wed.: Women's Center Women's Lib Series to discuss: June 2, Single Women, June 9, Women and prisons, and June 16, Older women. Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Ave., 8 p.m. All women invited.

Every Wednesday - Silent Vigil for Peace in Vietnam - Corner of Church and Elm Streets - 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

June 2, 9, 16, Wed.: Gym and Swim. YWCA, Howe St., for women 60 and over. Mild exercise program. Bring doctor's certificate or call "Free Health Testing Service" 562-0151 ext. 341 and get voucher. 50 ¢.

June 2, Wed.: Psychology rap session: sexuality in human relationships. Terry Shultz, M.D., and Bob Winer, M.D. The Exit. 9 p.m. FREE.

June 3, 10, 17, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room. 211 Park St., 8:30 - 11 p.m. 50 ¢.

Mitchell Library, Harrison Street:

Pre-school story hours:
Every Wednesday 3:30 p.m.
Every Friday 10 :30 p.m.

Movies for children 5 through 9 years old
Every Thursday 2:45 and 3:30 p.m.

June 3, Thurs.: Women's Society of Christian Service Spring Luncheon, Ambassador Restaurant, 1 p.m. Call Inez Woodbury for further info. 248-5220.

June 4, 11, 18. Fri.: New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St., Creative Writing. 10 a.m. Book Discussion group: June 4 Birthday social, June 11, discount drugs, June 18, legislation and the senior citizen.

June 4, Fri.: Folk music with Dave Perry and Michael McGuire. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.00.

June 4, 11, 18, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., $1.00. 8:30 - 12 p.m.

June 5, Sat.: Benefit meeting of Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Social hour with refreshments 7.p.m. Talk by SCEF staff workers Bob Zellner, active in the 1966 Bob Cook campaign and Steve Martin, 8 p.m. S. Katya Guildin (author of *Hurry Sundown*) will introduce speakers. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel St. All persons invited. For further info call 467-4269.

June 5,12,19, Sat.: Chess playing. The Exit. 50 ¢ to learn, 25 ¢ to play. 2-6pm.

June 5,12,19, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., Room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 pm.

June 5,12,19, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society. Modern Folk. The Enormous Room. 8:30 pm - 1 pm. $1.00.

June 5, Sat.: The Blake Street Art Band. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. $1.50.

June 6, Sun.: Number Nine Presents Free Music at The Exit. 8:00 pm. Free.

June 6,8, Sun.,Tues.: UNIFIED FAMILY offers introductory lecture and discussion on "Ideal of Creation," a new life style. All welcome...no charge! 127 Dwight St., 562-9396.

June 6,13,20, Sun.: People's Non-professional Soccer Game. Field on Central Ave. and Route 34. Wear tennis shoes. 11 am.

June 6,13,20. Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Second Floor, 8-11 pm. 25¢.

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Modern Times is of, by, and for the people of New Haven. If you'd like to work on the paper-- writing, pictures, production-- we need you. Call us at 562-2510. Modern Times is your paper, too.

June 6,13,20. Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit. All performers invited. 7:30 p.m. 50 ¢.

June 7,14,21, Mon.: Storytelling: Dr. Suess and Mother Goose." The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

June 7,14,21, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50¢.

Viet Vets Rap Session

Every Sunday at 7:30 pm there is a rap session for all Vietnam Veterans sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War. All veterans are invited to come to these raps at 53 Wall St., New Haven.

June 8, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens, General Meeting. Troup Middle School. 7:30 pm.

June 9, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Open meeting. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8 pm.

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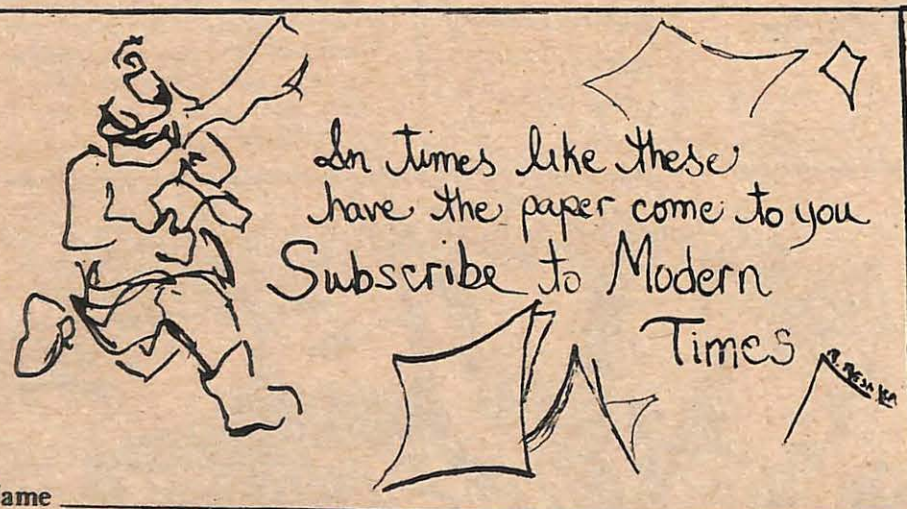

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East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown